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NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1871.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPE.

Address of the German Emperor at the Longchamps Review.

Versailles the Probable Seat of the French Government.

Preparations for the Return of French Prisoners of War.

Progress of the German Evacuation of France.

Fierce Attacks on the British Foreign Policy in Parliament.

"Mischievous Tendency of Affairs" in Ireland.

THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

Speech of the Emperor William to the Troops Reviewed at Longchamps—Passes to Paris no Longer Necessary—The National Assembly to go to Versailles—French Forces in Paris.

LONDON, March 6.—At the review of the Prussian Guards at Longchamps, the Emperor WILLIAM addressed the troops. He thanked them for the heroism, endurance and devotion they had displayed, and added that they must thank Providence for choosing them as the instruments to bring to pass events of such magnitude and renown.

PARIS, March 6.—The *Journal Officiel* acknowledges that several battalions of the National Guard have retained their guns, but only to prevent their falling into the hands of the Prussians. The anomalous situation will speedily terminate. Passes to leave and enter Paris are no longer required.

It is reported that M. FAVRE has gone to Versailles with an architect to prepare the palace for the reception of the National Assembly, in anticipation of their early removal from Bordeaux.

A corps of forty thousand French soldiers from the provinces is now marching into Paris, where it will replace the troops of the line and Mobile Guard; who will commence to leave the capital on Monday. Arrangements are being made by the staffs of the French and German armies which will prevent the Germans from encountering the French in their movements, both in and out of Paris.

Reported Disturbances—An Armed Revolutionary Organization—Intrenchments at Montmartre.

LONDON, March 6.—A despatch from a correspondent in Paris states that the city is in great excitement in consequence of the determined action of the revolutionist party.

The revolutionists intrenched themselves at Montmartre with a battery of guns, and the Government brought up troops of the line to resist the attack which these revolutionists may make on the city. Reports of organization of the revolutionists are very much exaggerated; but the fact that there is an organization of a very formidable character is too obvious to be doubted.—*Evening Telegram.*

THE PRISONERS OF WAR.

Preparations to Return to France—Mobiles Allowed to Leave at Once—The Internes in Belgium to be Sent to the Frontier.

LONDON, March 6.—A Dresden journal says all the French officers and all privates of the Mobile Guard, prisoners in Germany, may return immediately to their homes, if they so desire at their own cost. Soldiers of the line and Imperial Guard will remain *interné* until arrangements for their transportation are completed.

The French soldiers interned in Belgium are to be reconducted to the frontier of France on the 9th and 10th inst.

CARRYING OUT THE TERMS.

Germans Getting Ready to March Home—The Forts at Paris to be Vacated Today.

LONDON, March 6.—The London *Times* of today publishes a special dispatch from its Versailles correspondent, who says the prescribed limits of France are being rapidly evacuated by the German Army. The movement is conducted quietly and with admirable order. The Emperor goes this week to Ferrieres, and will review the various corps during his journey. Mont Valerien and all the other forts will be evacuated on the 7th, (tomorrow,) Rouen on the 12th, and the left bank of the Seine on the 19th inst.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Napoleon Expected at Chiselhurst—The Final Treaty of Peace.

LONDON, March 6.—The Emperor NAPOLEON is hourly expected at Chiselhurst, which is still the abode of the Empress EUGENIE.

The negotiations for a definitive treaty of peace will commence shortly at Brussels. It is said that M. FAVRE will be the French Plenipotentiary.

It is probable that Herr VON ARNIM, acting on the part of Germany, and Baron BUNDE, as representative of France, have already settled the main points, but the details will occupy several months.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sharp Attacks on the Government's Foreign Policy—A Motion to Reprint the Guarantees in Continental Matters Carried in the House of Lords—Disorder in Ireland—Army Reorganization.

LONDON, March 6.—In the House of Lords this evening the Marquis of SALISBURY attacked the foreign policy of the Government, showing that foreign Powers were all contemptuous in their manner toward England. Prussia had declined England's aid in negotiating peace with France, and Russia had repudiated obligations solemnly agreed to at the end of the Crimean War. These insults he placed in contrast with the guarantees which England was party to, and therefrom he deduced the decay of her international influence. He urged the reorganization of the army, to the weakness of which he attributed much of England's loss of prestige.

Earl GRANVILLE protested against the unreasonableness of the assault made upon the Government's conduct of foreign affairs. He quoted a distinguished American officer, who had expressed his surprise at the complete state of preparation for war in which he found the British navy.

The discussion ended by the adoption of an order for reprinting the text of the guarantees given by England in Continental matters.

In the House of Commons, today, Mr. DISRAELI gave notice that he should, at a future day, ask the Government to inform the House whether or not it was aware of last year's treaty between Russia and Prussia, when Mr. ODO RUSSELL was sent to Versailles to consult the German Chancellor.

Mr. GLADSTONE communicated to the House information received from Westmeath County, Ireland, confirming previous reports of the mischievous tendency of affairs there. He said special measures of precaution were needed, for the lives of the Judges in that County were threatened, and he urged the members to take speedy action.

The bill for army reorganization was taken up, and there was a keen encounter over the clause abolishing the purchase of commissions, the supporters of the system predicting a loss of military character and prestige should it be done away with.

DUBLIN, March 6.—The Grand Jury at Enniskillen have found true bills against PORTER and five others for assault on Capt. POYNTER at Bellirsle. The case will be tried to-morrow.

SOROSIS.

Annual Meeting and Election of Officers—Report of the Executive Committee.

The annual election of Sorosis took place yesterday at Delmonico's, and resulted as follows:

President, Mrs. C. E. WILBOUR; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Dr. Anna B. Densmore, Mrs. Francis D. Gage; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Croly; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Howells; Treasurer, Mrs. H. Foote; Auditor, Mrs. Wilson; Custodian, Mrs. Van Brunt. Members of Executive Committee—Mrs. Mary F. Davis, Chairman; Mrs. Warland, Mrs. Fillery, Miss Virginia Vaughn, Mrs. Poole.

The members of the standing committees are, first:

Literature—Miss Kate Hillard, Mrs. Caroline Merighi, Mrs. Alice Gill Bogart, Mrs. McCunn, Mrs. Holloway, Miss Larned, Mrs. Cordoner.

Art—Mrs. Morse, Miss Kellogg, Mrs. Sara T. Hoppin, Miss Sara Fuller, Mrs. Charlotte Coleman, Miss Sidney Baylis, Miss Cornelia Bogert.

Music—Miss S. C. V. Hutchings, Miss Frost, Miss Demorest, Mrs. Bergholz, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. A. J. Bishop, Mrs. Patton.

Drama—Mrs. Lyman, Miss Linda Dietz, Miss Mary Bond, Miss Annie E. Hale, Miss Fannie Lore, Miss Kate Poole.

Philanthropies—Mrs. Celia Burleigh, Mrs. E. L. Demorest, Mrs. Ryder, Mrs. Wetherby, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Phelps, Mrs. A. E. Tobitt, Mrs. J. Langdon Curtis.

Science—Mrs. Bronson, Dr. Anna Manning Comfort, Mrs. J. R. Marvin, Mme. Brinckerhoff, Miss Sara E. Fuller, Miss Hannah Allen, Mrs. Dr. Wetherbie.

The election was conducted by open ballot, and the voting was lively but harmonious, and perfectly free from acrimony or ill-feeling. A two-thirds vote over the whole number polled was necessary to election.

From the reports of the Executive Committee the following is extracted: The Committee can offer nothing but congratulations to the Sorosis on its continued existence and prosperity. It has lived down ridicule and calumny, and has planted the seed of organization among women so deep that no disasters can affect it. But to fulfill its whole mission Sorosis should not be content with the growth it has now attained, or degree of growth and experience that justifies greater freedom and larger trials of your own courage and ability. Those whom you have hitherto intrusted with the guidance of affairs may well lay down their arms with satisfaction, conscious that there are dozens of willing hands and active brains ready to take their place and do their work with an energy and enthusiasm fresh and unchecked by harder experiences. The losses by retirement have been few. We have no break in our resident circle to mourn, except the deeply-lamented loss of ALICE CARY, who, alas, was almost the only one whose place could not be filled. On the other hand, we have received into our ranks names which, if they do not obtain importance from belonging to some high-sounding male dignitary, are not unfrequently well known for having achieved some good work by their own, and assisted to stamp Sorosis not with the fast and fashionable character which some have attached to it, but with the much prouder distinction of being a band of working women.

Votes of thanks were offered to the President, the Executive and other Committees, and also to Mr. DELMONICO. Arrangements were made for the anniversary exercises which take place this month, and then, with mutual good wishes and congratulations, the Club adjourned.

The Hogan Will Case.

The case of SARAH C. HATCH *vs.* CLARA M. PEUGNET, is still on before Judge SUTHERLAND. On Friday last the plaintiff called several witnesses who had lived with her mother, Mrs. HOGAN, while she had resided at Fordham, in the family of Dr. PEUGNET. They testified to the fact that they had heard her declare, frequently, that her daughter, Mrs. HATCH, was her favorite child, and that Mrs. HOGAN often sent Mrs. HATCH presents by the witnesses, which she charged them to conceal from her daughter CLARA, and her husband Dr. PEUGNET.

The plaintiff called one witness, yesterday, formerly the legal adviser of Mrs. HOGAN, who said that Mrs. PEUGNET "had a very strong will of her own."

The defendants called no witnesses, offering to submit the case on the law and Judge's charge, which was immediately accepted by the plaintiff's counsel.

An Alleged Old Offender Caught.

SAMUEL H. SCOTT, a warehouseman at the Atlantic Dock Stores, who, as alleged, in 1869 decamped with $50,000, the proceeds of a fraudulent sale of 17,000 bushels of oats belonging to the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, was, last evening, arrested by officer WILLIAM R. GEAR, of the Brooklyn Central Office squad. The accused fled from the country immediately after betraying his trust, and no trace of his whereabouts were obtained. Last evening, however, officer GEAR discovered the man in Court-street, and tracked him to a house in Smith-street, between Court and Union streets, where he arrested him, and took him to the First Precinct Station.

Death of a Prominent Citizen.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. ROBERT D. MCEWEN, who resided at No. 24 West Thirty-ninth-street, and did business at No. 59 Pine-street, left Poughkeepsie on the 1¼ P. M. train for this City. Shortly after starting he was taken seriously ill, and was attended by Dr. BUTCHER, of No. 269 West Thirty-eighth-street, who happened to be on the train, but he died just as the cars were entering the depot at Twenty-ninth-street. The remains were taken to his late residence, and the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

Organization of the First Assembly District Grant Club.

At the first regular meeting of the First Assembly District Grant Club, (Tammany Republicans,) yesterday evening, at No. 122 West Broadway, the Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following officers, who were elected: President, SAMUEL N. LE COMTE; First Vice-President, Peter J. Stuyvesant; Second Vice-President, Christopher Riley; Recording Secretary, John Wm. Heape; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. H. Bailey; Treasurer, Charles V. Lewis; Delegates to the General Committee, Andrew W. Leggett, Dr. James Kennedy, Amos Stroker, Joseph J. Costa, James Lee, Patrick Hennessey, Wm. Buckley, F. W. Schencks, J. S. Richmond and E. J. Deemar. The Chairman *pro tem.*, Dr. KENNEDY, introduced the President elect, who made a speech. Brief addresses were made also by Messrs. LEGGETT, KENNEDY and others. JAMES LEE offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the Union Republican Grant Club of the First Assembly District take this opportunity to express their cordial appreciation of the statesmanship that has marked the Administration of our distinguished President, Gen. U. S. GRANT, and we will co-operate in all honorable efforts that may be used to secure his renomination and reelection in 1872.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

WASHINGTON.

The Question of an Early Adjournment—Interest Opposed to It—Constitution of Committees—Pocket Veto of the Ocean Telegraph Bill—Pay of Census Takers—Outrages in the South—Subscriptions to the New Loan.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—A caucus of the Republicans of the Senate will be held to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. The question of adjournment and the formation of committees will be the principal subjects before it. In regard to adjournment, no prediction can be safely made. The interests and influences at work can be more easily discovered than the strength they will exert when the question is tried. There are two classes who are opposing immediate adjournment. Mr. MORTON in the Senate and BUTLER in the House are both anxious that some legislation shall be enacted to prevent the outrages in the Southern States. The condition of affairs in those States is acknowledged on all sides to be bad, but there are few who are ready to undertake to change it by the force of military power. Looking at it from a party point of view, they reason that if the Kuklux organization is so powerful as stated, the attempt to subdue it by Federal interference would produce almost another war, or at any rate increase the disturbances to a degree sufficient to decrease the productions of the South, which are needed now to keep the balance of trade from setting too strongly against this country, and they think such a result would cause serious party defection in the North. Still, many Republicans indorse the policy of force. The free-traders of the Republican Party will vote against adjournment, and so will many more whose anti-tariff principles extend no further than free coal, and who will not vote to go home till the duty on it is repealed. A desire for the repeal of the income tax may add a few to the number to vote for putting off the day of adjournment fixed by the House. These interests all united would continue the session, but then the high tariff men will vote for adjournment, and so will the men who believe in low tariffs generally, with coal, iron, salt, or something else excepted. This will draw from the ranks of those looking to legislation for the South, and from the income repeal tax men. The Democrats will vote solidly for adjournment. There is promised a sharp effort to-morrow to concur in the Senate with the House resolutions for fixing the end of the session to-morrow, and there is some hope that it will succeed. If it fails, the attempt to fix a day certain this week or next will follow, which will have stronger support, but even this may not be secured.

FORMATION OF SENATE COMMITTEES.

There is today little excitement in regard to the formation of the Senate Committees, and their reorganization is not expected to occasion much difficulty. In view of the disposition Mr. SUMNER is now manifesting, there is little prospect of a serious attempt to remove him from his place on the Foreign Relations Committee. His intended tirade against the Administration has softened down to the character of "A chapter on international law," as he terms it. No important changes on the other committees, further than those occasioned by the filling of vacancies, are expected.

CONGRESSMEN MAKING CALLS.

The President and heads of Departments were literally run down today by visiting members of Congress. Neither House being in session, scores of them were in attendance at the White House and in all the Departments, and the new members were especially importunate in their demands. Some gentlemen in high position were so oppressed by the great number of callers, that by 3 o'clock they were "swearing mad," though this is not asserting that they actually swore. But little public business was done in consequence of the excessive interviewing.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The revised list of appropriations makes the totals stand as follows:

Indian	$5,729,369 22
Fortifications	1,477,500 00
Rivers and Harbors	4,305,500 00
Military Academy	310,069 50
Consular and Diplomatic	1,469,134 00
Pensions	29,050,000 00
Post-office	21,161,413 00
Army	27,719,580 00
Deficiency	10,569,559 75
Sundry Civil	22,583,500 66
Naval	19,841,306 25
Legislative, Executive and Judicial	19,507,749 24
Miscellaneous Items	956,000 00
Total appropriations for 1872	$164,670,681 62
Total appropriations for 1871	157,851,121 64

POCKET VETO OF THE CABLE BILL.

The foreign Cable bill suffered a pocket veto at the hands of the President for two reasons. First, the bill threw open our shores without requiring any reciprocal guarantees from foreign Governments. It also prescribed a tariff not exceeding $5 in gold for ten words, but left the companies at liberty to charge as much as they pleased for all over that amount. The manner in which this bill passed was somewhat peculiar. Over a month ago it was jammed through the House one afternoon in a fit of rage, after an angry discussion on the proposition to recall the resolution for the appointment of a Joint Committee on ocean cables, which had passed a few days before. A few days since Mr. SUMNER called up the bill in the Senate, and two amendments were added, one prohibiting consolidation and the other fixing the tariff above noted. On Friday afternoon it came up in the House, and Gen. BANKS quietly moved concurrence in the amendments, and they were agreed to without debate.

PAY OF CENSUS-TAKERS.

The amendment to the sundry civil appropriation, which authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to increase the pay of the Assistant Census Marshals fifty per cent. in cases where such increase will not make the whole per diem for the time actually employed above $8, will require about $750,000 in addition to the amount necessary to pay them under the provisions of the present law. The resolution which some time ago passed the House raising the compensation to $5 per day, without regard to percentage, would have required $350,000 less, and it would have operated more equitably for the relief of cases where real hardship was endured; but the importunities of those who received under the law more than $5 per day triumphed so far as to secure this increase. The absurdity of the arithmetical puzzle embraced in the present law as a basis of compensation for the census takers has been demonstrated, at an expense of some hundreds of thousands of dollars, and, if the experience is not forgotten, a more practical system will be adopted in the future.

CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE AND DAUGHTER.

Chief-Justice CHASE will arrive in this city from New-York to-morrow. The marriage of Miss NETTIE CHASE to Mr. HOYT is announced for the 23d inst.

OUTRAGES IN KENTUCKY.

The outrages of the Kuklux fraternity in Kentucky have become so serious that the Government has taken prompt and decided measures to meet them. A report on these outrages has just been submitted to the Postmaster-General by Col. MARKLAND, who, during the war, was Gen. GRANT's Postal officer, and now special agent of the Post-office Department in Kentucky. In January last a colored mail agent, detailed by Col. MARKLAND to take charge of the mail-car on the Louisville, Frankfort and Lexington Railroad, was attacked on his second trip by a party of Kuklux. He escaped at that time, and an escort of ten United States soldiers has since accompanied him on his trips till last Friday, it being given out that the train would be stopped by a party large enough to overcome the guard. In answer to a request for instructions from Col. MARKLAND, orders were sent by telegraph to discontinue the mail service on that route as has been before stated. By army orders just issued, a regiment of infantry, the only one that can best be spared, and the one which has served longest on the frontier, is transferred from the Department of the Platte to the Department of the South, to proceed by rail to Louisville, Ky., to report for assignment to the department commander. These troops will be used to protect the United States officers in the discharge of their duty, and to suppress disorders.

POSTAL CONVENTION WITH ECUADOR.

The Postmaster-General has submitted to Señor ANTONIO FLORES, Minister Resident from Ecuador, articles for a Postal Convention between the United States and that Republic, by which the postage on letters will be reduced to fifteen cents. At present the postage is thirty-four cents. Mail-bags are to be sent from San Francisco and from New-York, via Panama, to Guyaquil and Manta, in Ecuador, at which ports the steamers from Panama to Valparaiso touch.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS OF THE SENATE.

An attempt is expected in the Senate caucus, to-morrow, to displace Major FRENCH, the Sergeant-at-Arms. There are two candidates for the position, who are putting forth considerable efforts. One is Major STEWART, of Indiana, and the other Mr. BYINGTON, of Norwalk, Conn. BYINGTON was formerly the Washington correspondent of the New-York *Tribune*, and afterward was connected with the New-York *Sun*. There can hardly be found any good reason for displacing Major FRENCH, and there is really no prospect that it will be done, though the usual loud talk preceding any effort of the kind is indulged in. It requires about two years experience to make an efficient and acceptable Sergeant-at-Arms, and the Senate will hardly be induced at this time to throw aside the experience of one excellent officer, and endure the annoyance of breaking in a new man.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE NEW LOAN.

The subscribtion books for the new loan were opened at the Treasury Department today. Bond No. 1, for $1,000, is obtained by Senator SHERMAN, who has, by making the first subscription, given a practical exhibition of his faith in this measure which he advocated. Among the other subscriptions are the First National Bank of New-York, $1,000,000; CLEWS & Co., $1,000,000; National Bank of North America, of Boston, $272,500; First National Bank of New Haven, $293,000; Second National Bank of New-Haven, $600,000; JAY COOKE & Co., $100,000; GLENDENNING, DAVIS & AMORY, $250,000; National Currency Bank, of New-York, $250,000; and Muncie National Bank, of New-York, $170,000.

WITNESSES ON KUKLUX OUTRAGES.

Gov. HOLDEN, of North Carolina, Judge REED and other citizens of that State to the number of near a score, are in the city waiting to testify before the Special Committee on Affairs in the South. Some of these witnesses are prominent lawyers, and there are a half dozen repentant or renegade Kukluxes who have come to the confessional and express a determination to make a clean breast of it. There are also some victims of outrages, among them a Mr. RAMSOM, who has been disciplined by the fraternity several times. The Committee meets to-morrow to examine witnesses.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CONSULS RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized the following-named persons as Consular officers of Her Britannic Majesty, viz.:

Edward Mortimer Archibald, Consul-General for the States of New-York, Delaware, New-Jersey, Rhode Island and Connecticut, to reside at New-York; William Lane Booker, Consul for California and Oregon and for Washington Territory, to reside at San Francisco; Charles Alan Henderson, Consul for Massachusetts, Vermont and New-Hampshire, to reside at Boston; Charles Edward Keith Kortright, Consul for Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, to reside at Philadelphia; Henry John Murray, Consul for Maine, to reside at Portland; Denis Donohoe, Consul for the City and District of New-Orleans, and for Arkansas and Mississippi, to reside at New-Orleans; Harry Thomas, Alfred Rainals, Consul for Maryland, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, to reside at Baltimore.

RECEPTION.

Senator CHANDLER gave a grand reception this evening at his residence. There were present President GRANT, Vice-President COLFAX, Speaker BLAINE, all the members of the Joint High Commission, Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, all the members of the Cabinet, Baron GEROLT, M. CATECAZY, the Russian Minister, various Senators and Representatives, HORACE GREELEY, Gen. BUTLER, Gen. PLEASONTON, Gens. PORTER and BABCOCK, and others. The best possible feeling prevailed, and public questions were incidentally discussed by various groups. A more agreeable company never assembled. The distinguished Englishmen and their accompanying countrymen were noticed for their easy and friendly intercourse with our countrymen on this occasion. The hospitality of the host was liberally dispensed, the tables being supplied with the choicest delicacies of the caterer, and adorned with an abundance of magnificent flowers.

REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES.

Among the bills which failed to pass the House during the late session, was one from the Senate relieving between 5,000 and 6,000 Southern citizens, mentioned by name, from the legal and political disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.

The Lincoln Monument Association today reelected all its officers. On motion of Gen. SPINNER, a resolution was adopted authorizing the President and Vice-President to employ additional artists if necessary to aid in the work. The agencies will also be reorganized.

THE BOWEN BIGAMY CASE.

The first case taken up by the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court today was that of Hon. C. C. BOWEN, charged with bigamy, in having a wife, Mrs. FRANCES BOWEN, living, in Augusta, Ga., when he married Mrs. KING, last August. Six witnesses were examined.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The barometric pressure was this morning high in the Ohio Valley, on Lake Michigan, and in Georgia; low in the Eastern States; a decided minimum, with fresher high winds, from Lake Ontario to Delaware Bay. The barometer was low in the far west and at the Rocky Mountain station. The pressure has today risen rapidly on the lower lakes and in the middle States with clear weather from the Ohio to the ocean, but from Lake Michigan to the Rocky Mountains, threatening weather prevails, with quite a low barometer. Cloudy weather and brisk south-west winds are reported from the Pacific coast.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear weather and fresh winds are favorable for Tuesday in the Middle and Eastern States. It is probable that a serious disturbance is now in Nebraska and Iowa, which will reach the lakes during the day. There is no secure basis for further probabilities.

Weather on Mount Washington.

SUMMIT OF MOUNT WASHINGTON, March 6.—Observations taken at 7 P. M. Barometer, 23.50; change minus .24; thermometer 16°, no change; relative humidity, .82; wind West; velocity of wind, seven miles per hour.

It has been snowing all day, and the Summit has been enveloped in dense clouds.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

HAVANA, March 6.—The steam-ship *Zodiac* has arrived from New-York....The tobacconists have formed a Society for the protection of their interests.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 6.—Rev. S. B. CARFIELD, of Syracuse, N. Y., who had been visiting here, died suddenly yesterday.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

THE COAL QUARREL.

Memorial of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad—Their Indictment of the Working Men's Benevolent Association—Where the Responsibility Lies for the Present Suspension—No Famine for Fuel to be Feared at Present.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—The following is a memorial presented to the Legislature of this State by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, with great respect, desire to present to the consideration of your honorable bodies the following memorial of facts connected with the cessation of mining operations in the two anthracite coalfields which depend for their outlet to market upon the railroads and canals now controlled by them:

First—The present suspension of mining was the result of an imperative order of the General Council of the Working Men's Benevolent Association, made at a time when there was no contest about wages; no design, even, to reduce them, and when the rates of wages for the entire season of 1871 had already been definitely agreed upon by the representatives of the working men and those of their employers.

Second—The order of suspension was obeyed by the working men, notwithstanding a serious protest against it addressed by the President of this Company to the President of the Working Men's Benevolent Association of Scuylkill County.

Third—The avowed object of the suspension on the part of the Working Men's Benevolent Association was to increase the price of coal by stopping production and depleting the stock on hand so that the wages of their members, which advance as the price of coal advances, would thereby be increased.

Fourth—This suspension of work was in direct violation of the agreement before referred to, whith had established the rate of wages to be paid during the season of 1871, and was very reluctantly obeyed by the majority of the working men, most of whom had worked but five months out of the preceding twelve, under the promise from their leader that it would result in their obtaining much higher wages than they had agreed to take for the ensuing year.

Fifth—When a resumption of work, to take effect on Feb. 5, was ordered by a decree of the Grand Council of the Working Men's Benevolent Association, it had been preceded by a demand for a rate of wages far in excess of what had previously been agreed upon, and which could not have been paid by the coal operators without entailing ruin upon themselves.

Sixth—The working men have been paid a rate of wages which varies with the price of coal, and the new demand made by their association was that, no matter how much lower than $3 per ton at Port Carbon the price of coal should fall, they should receive as a minimum such wages as they would be entitled to when coal sold for $3 per ton at Port Carbon, the operators well knowing that if all the coal regions were at work the production would be so great that the average price at Port Carbon would not exceed from $2 25 to $2 50 per ton, with great unanimity refused to accede to this unjust demand, which, if yielded to, would have made the cost of producing a ton of coal exceed the amount it would bring in the market. It is true that the Working Men's Benevolent Association assumed the power of keeping the price of coal always up to at least $3, by suspending mining operations whenever the price fell below that sum. But the operators and carrying companies well knew that apart from the flagrant criminality of such a combination among the working men to advance the prices, the result of exorbitant prices and the irregularity of supply incident to the repeated suspensions would be to ruin all manufacturing industry, drive domestic consumers to other fields, and ultimately to destroy the entire anthracite trade itself.

Seventh—The operators have made an offer to the working men to pay them, when coal sells at $2 50 at Port Carbon, the same wages that they received last year, when coal brought the same price, which wages are to advance and decline with the price of coal, at the rate of one per cent. upon wages for every three cents advance or decline in the price of coal above or below $2 50 at Port Carbon, provided that there shall be no decline in wages below the rate the men would be entitled to receive when coal sells for $2. But no limit whatever is set to their advance.

Eighth—This offer of the operators was rejected by the working men, in consequence of which the suspension still continues. If the offer is fair and just, it follows that the blame for the continuance of the suspension must rest upon the Working Men's Benevolent Association, which is alone responsible for its inauguration.

Ninth—That this offer is fair and just is shown, first, because its terms are practically the same as those under which the men were working when the suspension took place; second, because the wages offered are exactly the same as those which the working men had agreed to accept during the entire season of 1870; third, because while the men receive the benefit of every advance in the price of coal, no matter how high it may be, they are protected by a minimum from being forced too low; fourth, because at the rate of wages offered every good miner can readily earn from $4 to $5 per day, as can be shown from the actual pay lists at different collieries during the past two years, a rate of wages which exceeds the average income of the members of the three learned professions in the United States, and is higher than is earned by any other similar class of labor in the world; fifth, because it is believed that three-fourths of the working men, if they could give expression to their real feelings without fear of intimidation, would gladly accept the wages offered and go to work.

Tenth—The real question at issue between the railroad companies, coal operators and manufacturers on the one side and the Working Men's Benevolent Association on the other are as follows: First—Shall the supply and demand regulate as well the price of coal as of other commodities, and the public be allowed to purchase fuel at as low prices as those who produce it are willing to sell for, even down to $2 per ton at Port Carbon and $4 per ton at Elizabethport, or shall the Working Men's Benevolent Association be permitted by an unlawful combination to keep the price always up to at least $3 per ton at Port Carbon, and $5 per ton at Elizabethport. Second, shall peaceable laboring men in the coal region, on railroads and canals, and at our large manufacturing establishments be permitted to work peacefully at wages entirely satisfactory to themselves, or shall they be kept in idleness, their families in want, and the entire industry of whole communities be paralyzed by the decree of a few misguided leaders of a secret association? Third, shall the owners of collieries who have invested large amounts of money in an uncertain and precarious occupation be permitted to manage and control their own business? or must they continue in the future as they have done during the past year under the dictation of their own employes, as to when and how they shall work their mines, whom they may employ and discharge, and as to the most trivial details of the daily routine of colliery management?

Eleventh—This company is prepared to transport 180,000 tons of coal per week, and with the equipment ready and expense incurred for such a tonnage it cannot be expected to transport 12,000 tons per week at the same rate per ton as it would carry a weekly product of 180,000 tons. There has been no violation of its charter in the recent advances of rates; and whenever the Working Men's Benevolent Association will permit its members to go to work at the wages which they themselves agreed to take, the rates of toll and transportation will at once be reduced.

Twelfth.—There is no danger of a coal famine. By the aid of some very sensational articles in a few of the New-York papers, the dealers who sell by the peck and bushel in that city have succeeded in extorting from the poor a large price for a very small amount of coal. There is no scarcity except in and around New-York, and when navigation opens the surplus stock in Philadelphia can be sent to New-York. Added to this the cars and engines from the anthracite carrying lines can be sent to the bituminous coal-fields, and a large supply of the latter fuel furnished at tide water. Excepting owners of blast furnaces, no one need suffer for three or four months, and it is believed that before that time wiser counsels will have prevailed among the men, and the sober second thought will induce the leaders of the Working Men's Benevolent Association to remove the unjust restriction which now keeps 40,000 men in idleness.

Thirteenth—The officers of this Company will be glad to appear at any time or place before a committee of your honorable bodies, to be examined touching any matter connected with the present suspension, and to furnish to such committee documentary or other proof that may throw light upon the subject.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, President.

Attest: J. W. JONES, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4, 1871.

The Murder at Mount Carmel—No Clue to the Perpetrator—Heavy Tolls of the Reading Railroad Force Some of the Collieries to Suspend.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., March 6.—Additional particulars received from Mount Carmel, the scene of the late murder, represent the people much excited over the murder. HOFFMAN was in bed, and hearing a noise outside, proceeded to the window, when a volley of balls was shot at him. No arrests have yet been made. An inquest was held and a verdict rendered that HOFFMAN came to his death by firearms, in the hands of persons unknown. The miners are very quiet and orderly in this vicinity, and no reports of violence have been received.

The additional $2 for tolls imposed by the Reading Railroad Company prevents any more shipments of coal for the present, in consequence of which some few collieries that had resumed work, yielding to the demands of the miners, have been compelled to suspend.

Details of the Murder of a Miner and Blowing Up of His House.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

MOUNT CARMEL, March 4.—This morning at 2 o'clock the house of DAVID WILLIAMS was visited by parties unknown, who amused themselves by firing some nine or ten shots through the house. During the noise made by the firing the weather-boards were pulled off the side of the house, a keg of powder was placed inside, a match lighted, and one end of the house was completely torn away, bringing with it the beds and their occupants.

A man named HOFFMAN was shot through the head during the firing and killed. On being shot he jumped from the bed to the floor and expired. A man named DUNN, who slept with him, sprang from the bed just in time to be saved from going down with the bed. This man HOFFMAN was from the "Luke Fidler" Colliery, near Shamokin, and had been for some time working at the "Coal Mountain" Colliery, F. ROADS & CO. It is supposed that the crime was committed on account of WILLIAMS' house being kept as a boarding-house for men working outside the "Union," or W. B. A.

HOFFMAN was a married man, and leaves a wife and several children to mourn his death. The report of the explosion was heard over the entire town, and people sprang from their beds and hurried to the scene in time to prevent the house from burning down. No signs of the author of the outrage could be seen when the citizens appeared on the ground. About the same time a shot was fired through the house of SAMUEL SMELTZ, the ball passing between him and a child in bed, but doing no injury. Much excitement prevails in our borough, and people feel anything but safe.

THE EAST.

James Fisk, Jr., in the Meshes of the Law at Boston—A Cotton Speculation and How the Erratic Financier Stood by His Agreement.

BOSTON, March 6.—JAMES FISK, Jr., on a recent visit to this city, was served with a legal process at the instance of GORHAM GRAY, a cotton broker, who alleges that he had dealings with Mr. FISK in cotton in 1869, and that the latter did not fulfill his agreement. The business compelled Mr. FISK to ride around the city considerably in order to find Mr. ROBERT I. BURBANK, before whom, as a master in chancery, he appeared with his bondsmen and recognized in the sum of $200,000 for his future appearance in Court.

The Boston *Journal* of yesterday publishes the following particulars:

"It would seem by recent allegations that JAMES FISK, Jr., so well known as Prince Erie, had not within the past two years confined his operations exclusively to the road with which he is so prominently connected, but that he had also entered, or at least agreed to enter, into a cotton speculation with Mr. GORHAM GRAY, who is a dealer in cotton at No. 30 Kilby-street, in this city, and that he failed to abide by his contract. It is claimed by Mr. GRAY that on or about the 7th day of June, 1869, FISK made an agreement with him in New-York City to buy 20,000 bales of cotton, which was to be purchased in his (GRAY's) name, FISK furnishing the money for the same. The profits or losses arising from the transaction were to be divided in the following proportion, viz.: Two-thirds to FISK, and the remaining third to GRAY. In pursuance of this agreement GRAY says that he bought 8,000 bales of cotton, relying upon the agreement made by FISK that he would furnish the money, but although he had frequently requested him so to do, FISK had on each occasion refused to comply with the conditions of the agreement.

In consequence of the said breach of contract, Mr. GRAY asserts that he was obliged to dispose of the cotton precipitately, and at a great loss, by which he suffered to the extent of $200,000. For what reason the matter has been allowed to remain unsettled since that time does not appear, but last week, upon ascertaining that FISK was in Boston, Mr. GRAY consulted two well-known lawyers, and a writ was issued containing substantially the above declarations. This was placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff BAYLEY, who served it upon Prince Erie on Friday. Having become somewhat familiar with legal proceedings, the fact of the arrest did not appear to disconcert FISK in the least, and he at once sent for his friends and a bail commissioner. The necessary bond was executed, and Mr. JAMES S. WHITNEY, of Brookline, Mr. CHARLES MARSH, of this city, and Mr. WM. H. LONG, of Chelsea, became his sureties to the amount of $200,000, when FISK was allowed to depart, having been deprived of his liberty but a short time. His version of the affair was not ascertained, although, if some amicable adjustment of the matter is not made, the writ will probably be entered in the Supreme Judicial Court on the first Tuesday of April next, where it is made returnable."

Municipal Elections in Maine—City Officers Chosen at Portland, Saco, Rockland, Lewiston, &c.

BOSTON, March 6.—The following is the result of municipal elections in Maine today:

ROCKLAND.—SAMUEL BRYANT, Democrat, is elected Mayor by 85 majority. The Republicans elect six of their seven ward tickets.

LEWISTON.—Dr. ALONZO GARELLON, Democrat, is elected Mayor by a vote of 905 to 847 for Col. JOHN W. FRYE, Republican. The Common Council is Republican; the Board of Aldermen is equally divided.

AUBURN—There was no choice of Mayor. The City Government is Republican.

BATH.—JAMES A. ROBINSON, Republican, is reelected Mayor by 21 majority. The City Council is largely Republican.

PORTLAND, Me., March 6.—At the charter election held in this city today, KINGSBURY, Republican, received 2,240 votes; EMERY, Democrat, 1,908, and scattering, 41; giving KINGSBURY a majority of 291 votes. The Republican majority last Spring was 209. The Republicans have carried the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Wards, and the Democrats the First, Second and Fourth Wards.

SACO, Me., March 6.—OLIVER DYER, Democrat, but nominated by the Citizens' caucus, was elected Mayor of this city today by 70 majority. The City Government will be mostly Republican.

Earthquake in New-Hampshire—Fire in Boston—Fatal Accident.

BOSTON, March 6.—A shock of earthquake was felt about 6 o'clock last evening in New-Hampshire....The store and stock of EBEN B. PHILLIPS & Co., wholesale dealers on Fulton-street, was damaged by fire this morning to the extent of $25,000. The loss is covered by insurance....The Fair in aid of Dr. CULL's Home for Consumptives yielded $16,000....A man named HIRSMAN, who worked in Lynn, was run over and killed on the Eastern Railroad on Saturday night. The family of the deceased live in New-York.

Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Pronounced Bankrupt.

HARTFORD, March 6.—Judge SHIPMAN, of the United States District Court, today passed an order, on the petition of JAMES ALDEN, of New-York, adjudicating the Boston, Hartford and Erie corporation bankrupt, and a warrant was issued returnable before JOHN HOOKER, Register, on the 20th inst. A motion of SETH ADAMS to become a co-respondent was overruled on the ground that there could be regularly no respondent at this stage of the proceeding but the bankrupt itself.

Gov. Alcorn and the United States Senatorship—Shocking Affray in a Court-Room—A Justice Shot Dead by a Negro—The Retaliation by Whites.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 6.—A special dispatch to the *Avalanche*, from Jackson, Miss., says: "ALCORN positively declines to go to the United States Senate. He will retain the office of Governor until the State will be fully restored. The High Court of Error and Appeals decides that the Governor has the power to remove officials. This causes a flutter among those opposed to ALCORN's policy.

At Meridian, Miss., this evening, while Justice BRAMLETTE was trying a negro for riotous conduct at a fire on Saturday night, a disturbance occurred in the Court-room, and a negro named TYLER shot BRAMLETTE, killing him instantly. TYLER and two other negroes were killed by the citizens. Everything is now quiet.

ALBANY.

Prospects for a Long Session—Tammany Insensible to the Wishes of the Rural Democrats—An Encounter Over the Canals—A Wily Scheme to Evade the Election Act of Congress—Proposition to Change the State Election Day.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 6.—Both houses seemed in good condition for work, although hardly a quorum was present. The continuous wasting of the last and first working days of the week would seem to promise a long session. But as practical exigencies require a good record to do away with the dangers that threaten the Democracy in the Fall campaign, the country members will probably have to mourn over the loss of their bills, and when Tammany has obtained her point the rest will go.

DEBATE ON THE CANALS.

The canals were the recipients of considerable attention. Mr. POND, of Niagara, introduced a resolution that the State Engineer report to the House whether the feeder at Tonawanda could not be taken away without injury to the Erie Canal, and Mr. SMITH moved that the Canal Board investigate whether the proposed bridge over Lake Champlain will interfere with navigation, and report as soon as convenient. These led to little debate. In the Senate, however, over a little matter of building a swing bridge at Binghamton came up a debate that created some commotion, and put Mr. Senator LORD to the trouble of blushing quite extensively. The struggle on the Canal question seems to be as to whether the expense of these improvements shall come out of the appropriation for ordinary or extraordinary repairs. In the first case this is paid by the receipts from the canal tolls, but in the other it comes out of the general tax imposed upon the whole State. Senator HARDENBURGH stated that by a solemn special law in 1863 the expense for further enlarging the Erie Canal should cease. Here GENET and LORD asked if the Senator was sure that it was a solemn law, and then Senator HARDENBURGH "went for the heathen Chinese." He stated that since that year more money had been appropriated for extraordinary repairs than the canal cost originally, that there were now four bills making appropriations, and evidently implied that canal legislation was to be a success this year.

EVADING THE ENFORCEMENT ACT.

Senator HARDENBURGH introduced a bill to change the election that takes place on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, except for President, Vice-President and Congressmen, to the first Tuesday in October. All legal provisions of the General Election law shall apply to the election upon this day. The bill is introduced in good faith and will be pressed to caucus action, as it is purely a political measure. The Democrats are afraid of the United States Election law, and they propose by this to remove the State election from any connection with elections for United States officers. If the General Government propose to change the general election back to the time proposed by this bill, then the Democracy will go to the people with their grievances. It is a wily move, and will not probably pass.

The Filkins Trial—Suspicious Inquiries of the Accused Before the Robbery.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 6.—Several witnesses were examined, this afternoon, for the prosecution in the Filkins case. WM. C. WOOD, an employe of the Express Company, testified that he saw FILKINS, on the Wednesday before the robbery, and heard him make inquiries as to who had charge of the express cars.

FIRES.

An Entire Square Destroyed at Portsmouth, Ohio—Loss Upward of $200,000—Buildings Burned at Pittsburg, Penn.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 6.—Early this morning a fire was discovered in the rear part of EBERHARD's store-room, on Main-street, Portsmouth, Ohio. The flames spread with great rapidity, and in a comparatively short time the square between Market and Ally streets, with the exception of WISE's clothing-store, was in ruins. The Taylor House was entirely burned, together with EBERHARD's store-room, FLANDER & MORGAN's clothing establishment, YOOLEY's music-store, VALLEY's bookstore, THOMAS DUGAN & Co.'s bookstore, the *Times* newspaper office, TIMMOND's grocery, REINHARDT's wholesale confectionery, LYND's livery-stable, and other business places. The loss will probably reach $200,000. The insurance is between $30,000 and $40,000. There was no loss of life, but there were several narrow escapes. The origin of the fire is unknown.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 6.—The slaughter-house and two dwelling-houses of LOUIS KRIBLING, at Pleasant Valley, were burned this morning. Loss, $7,000; insured for $4,500 in home companies.

CHICAGO, March 6.—The loss by the burning of the residence, at Hinsdale, of AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, amounts to about $15,000. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp in the hands of Mr. HALL's coachman. Mr. HALL will at once erect a neat and more substantial residence.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Negro Escort to an Irish Battalion—Earthquake Shocks at Eureka Cal.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—Two independent negro companies have volunteered to escort an Irish battalion of the National Guard of California, who is to escort the Irish Societies on St. Patrick's Day, and their offer has been accepted....The heaviest short seller on Crown Point stock settled today, losing $150,000, which will tend to check the bull movement. There are symptoms of a reaction in the market today.

The schooner *May Queen* reports a severe shock of earthquake at Eureka, Humboldt County, on the 2d of March, at 1 P. M. Many chimnies were blown down and cornices destroyed. The inhabitants were greatly frightened, but no lives were lost nor any serious personal injury sustained. The shocks lasted one minute.

The Suspended Mail Service in Kentucky—Fatal Stabbing Affair.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 6.—The mail service has not been resumed on the Louisville and Lexington route. The mail for the State capital lies in the Post-office here. No one seems to possess any information as to when or under what condition the mail will be resumed. Letters and papers can be sent from here to Frankfort and intermediate points only by express or private hand....This afternoon, in a saloon, corner of Third and Market streets, GEORGE HARMON stabbed JOHN LONG, making a fearful gash in the abdomen. Both had been drinking together. LONG is in a dying condition. HARMON was arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 6.—The Commissioners of the Paid Fire Department this evening elected WM. H. JOHNSON Chief Engineer of the Department. He is a member of the Good will Engine, and a Republican in politics.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

New-Hampshire votes next Tuesday.

A farmer was killed by lightning in Menard County, Ill., on Thursday last, while sowing grass-seed on his farm.

Nevada rejects California sympathy, saying that in proportion to its people and resources its debt is smaller than the Golden State's.

The Rhode Island House of Representatives has adopted resolutions commending the Congressmen from that State for voting for the repeal of the duties on coal.

A California jury in a murder trial the other day determined the verdict by lot and brought in the accused man guilty. He has been granted a new trial.

The Prohibitionists have entered the field in Michigan and have nominated their own candidates for the few offices to be filled at the coming State election.

The Cincinnati *Chronicle* publishes a report that the Louisville *Ledger* is one of seven new papers which Tammany has made arrangements to start west of the mountains, for use in the campaign of '72.

A young woman, not more than twenty years old, starved to death in Rochester on Thursday last. She had striven silently to support herself after being deserted by a worthless husband, and was too proud to let her poverty be known.

A paper in Portland, Me., says Walter Brown, who won his most distinguished honors as an oarsman while a resident there, was a warm-hearted, generous, impulsive man, who, being moved, might pitch an enemy into the river, but would jump in and rescue him.

Delaware has organized a Soldiers' and Sailors' Historical Society, to gather and preserve records of that State's part in the war of the rebellion. Prof. Edward D. Porter, who was Adjutant-General of the State during the war, is its President.

Among the entries at the Auburn Industrial Fair were articles presented by Ex-Secretary Seward, procured in Mexico and California. There were a gold cigar-case with diamond fastenings, a solid silver writing service, gold snuff-box inlaid with pearls and enamel, a case of Mexican gold coins, and the California cane.

It is stated that at a recent revival meeting in New-Hampshire one of the young brethren arose and said that he had received a reevelation from the Lord that it was his duty to kiss Sister ——, and she, nothing loth, rejoined that if the Lord was willing she was, and the kissing was proceeded with then and there to the evident satisfaction of both parties.

An Iowa boy of twelve years, becoming angry with the person with whom he boarded, poured kerosene oil over four horses owned by him and set them on fire. Three were burned to death before help could reach them, and the fourth was burned so badly that it had to be killed. But what shall be done with such a boy as that?

The Columbia (S.C.) *Union* of Friday last says: "Prof. Lewis R. Packard, of Yale College, is spending a few days in this city, with his wife, as the guest of Attorney-General Chamberlain. He has spent some months in Aiken, and we are happy to learn that his health has greatly improved. His estimable lady is the daughter of Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn."

W. W. Thomas, Jr., Maine's Commissioner of Immigration, has purchased the use of two columns in a paper published in Gottenburg, Sweden, and the resident agent is to fill them regularly with accounts of the success of the Swedish colony in Aroostook County, Maine, and such other matters as shall induce further emigration.

The Honolulu *Gazette* is greatly amused at the receipt of an advertisement from a "company" in Connecticut, addressed to all the boys in the Hawaiian Islands, and telling them that those who inclosed a specified number of stamps to this company should be put immediately in the way of making a fortune. It thinks it too late for Hawaiian boys to be caught in any such way as that.

Hawaii has new postage stamps, of the denominations of one, six and eighteen cents. The one cent is violet colored, with a vignette of the late Princess Victoria Kamamalu; the six-cent stamp is green, with the likeness of His Majesty the King, and the eighteen cent is pink, with the likeness of His late Highness M. Kekuanaoa. They are all, the Honolulu *Gazette* says, most perfect likenesses.

The Missouri House of Representatives, last week, passed a bill to submit to the people the question of holding a Constitutional Convention. The present constitution requires a majority of all the members elected to that body to pass such a bill, and the vote was two in excess of the required number. The bill must also receive the votes of a majority of all the members elected to the Senate.

Gov. Warmoth, of Louisiana, in vetoing an act which he declared to be not only unnecessary, but unwise, and offensive and ruinous to the commercial interests of New-Orleans, apologized for the brevity of his message, and explained that some person "abstracted" the bill from his office and kept it so long that he had scarcely time to prevent its becoming a law by the expiration of the constitutional limit for its consideration by him.

At a recent meeting of the Alumni of Washington University, in St. Louis, Hon. Thomas Allen pledged to the trustees of the institution, for the establishment of a Professorship of Mining and Metallurgy, the interest for five years from the commencement of the next term, at seven per cent., of the capital sum of $40,000, reserving the right, if this should prove acceptable, of making it, at any time, a perpetuity.

The copartnership of Welsh & Robb, heretofore publishers of the Philadelphia *Age*, has been dissolved by the retirement of Mr. William H. Welsh, who has been one of the owners since the commencement of the paper. He is succeeded by Col. Charles J. Biddle, who has long been connected with the paper as an editorial writer. The style of the new firm is Robb & Biddle, the senior partner being James M. Robb, who retains the business direction of the establishment.

The Boston *Transcript* says an earnest word in condemnation of the sensational paragraphists who are so prone to assert that vessels, especially of our navy, are "missing," to the distress and annoyance of those having friends on board. It expresses the belief that every United States vessel of size that has passed Cape Horn for the last few years has been reported as lost before reaching her destination. It might have said, before she was even due at her destination.

It is related of a family in Dorchester, Mass., that every dark-eyed member of it, for the past fifty years, has become blind at the age of twenty to twenty-five years. Those with blue eyes escape the terrible affliction. The local gossips tell a romantic story how, some sixty years ago, a beautiful black-eyed girl, reduced by blindness to beggary, was led astray by two boys of this family, and left by them in a swamp, and who, when she found herself deserted among the tangled underbrush, turned her prayer, that they would extricate her, into a dying curse, praying that their children for seven generations might be as helpless as she was.

Gov. Bullock communicated to the people of Georgia the appeal for aid for France, with a letter in which he recommends that a general committee of relief be organized at Savannah, through which contributions of seeds, provisions, cotton or money may be forwarded directly from Savannah to either of the ports of France, or through the Committee organized in New-York. He calls upon the people to give freely, as they may be able to give, remembering with thankfulness the liberal contributions of provisions that were distributed among them immediately after the cessation of the hostilities which had left them in the same condition that now excites the sympathy of the whole world for the suffering people of France.

Virginia papers mention the recent death of Miss Cornelia Jefferson Randolph, a granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson, at the age of seventy-three. She was the fourth of the Randolph family who have died within a few weeks. In this connection it is recorded that the late Gov. Randolph and his wife Martha, daughter of Thomas Jefferson, reared eleven children, six daughters and five sons, all of whom lived to a mature age. James, Lewis, Dr. Benj. Franklin, late a Virginia State Senator; George Washington, Secretary of War in the Southern Confederacy; Mrs. Bankhead and Cornelia are deceased; one son, Col. Thomas Jefferson, now in his seventy-ninth year; Mrs. Coolidge, of Boston; Mrs. N. P. Trist and Miss Mary, of Alexandria, and Mrs. Meikleham, formerly of New-York, but now of Virginia, are still living; an instance of remarkable longevity in one family.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Thurlow Weed's Autobiography.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following was published in the *Tribune* on Wednesday last:

"Thurlow Weed's memory is again at fault. In his reminiscences he speaks of having been invited by Abbott Lawrence to meet the Duke of Wellington at dinner, and expresses his mortification at losing the chance of 'three hours of familiar conversation with the conqueror of Napoleon.' At the time to which he refers the Duke of Wellington was in his grave!"

The *Tribune's* historian has probably taken his key-note from the Albany *Argus*, for in it we find the following:

"The Duke of Wellington could not accept of his quondam neighbor's invitation, for the very good reason *that he had been more than a year in his grave*, when Weed, with his apples, chickens and ducks, reached England! He died at Walmer Castle, on the 14th day of September, 1851, and was consequently wholly unable to partake of your 'American grouse.'"

These articles are called out by the publication of a chapter from Mr. Weed's autobiography, in which he alludes to a dinner with Abbott Lawrence, Minister Resident in London from the United States, and prove how easy it is to find fault if you desire to do so.

The following facts sustain Mr. Weed's article, and place the twin historians in a rather bad predicament: Mr. Weed arrived in England in December, 1851, (some three months after the Duke of Wellington died;) he returned to this country about the middle of 1852. In his letter, dated "London, June 18, 1852," which was the fortieth and final one of the original series published in the Albany *Evening Journal*, he says: "Lord Wellington, who is now eighty-four years old, gave his annual Waterloo dinner today to the veterans who were with him on that great day. A large concourse of people assembled in front of Apsley House to cheer the heroes as they arrived." We here have tidings of him some nine months after he died.

The "American grouse" spoken of by the *Argus* were eaten on the 7th day of December, 1851, *vide* letter dated "London, Dec. 9, 1851." This is three months after the Duke of Wellington died, according to these historians; but when we know the actual date of his death, it will be seen that Mr. Weed is correct—he died Sept. 14, 1852, not 1851.

Yours, T. E.

New-York, Monday, March 6, 1871.

The Baptists and the "Land Grabbers."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me, in behalf of many Baptists, to thank you for your manly and outspoken words, on Thursday last, relative to the acceptance of a grant of City lots by the Baptist Home Society, an acceptance which cannot meet with the approval of our denomination at large, and which has not been consummated without resistance on the part of ladies, as well as gentlemen, in the membership of the Society.

The generous subscription, in one year, of $100,000 from Baptists, to aid in purchasing land and building the Home, gives the less excuse for this denominational charity to assume a mendicant attitude toward the State. Alas! that the spirit of the day should be creeping into our religious enterprises, and we be "making haste to be rich" and blinded by gifts; turning our backs upon prayer, labor, self-denial and faith, which together, and not disunited, God has appointed as his blessing-bearers.

There are some who conscientiously approve of this step, who would yet be the first to recoil if they foresaw plainly the sad results of their acts and influence; but what shall we say of the far greater part who, looking only to present advantage, are satisfied to accept because "we may as well have the land as the Catholics," and who are equally ready to protest or to accept, so that they be found with the majority.

A BAPTIST.

New-York, Saturday, March 4, 1871.

"The Overthrow of Popular Government."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a recent leading article of the Times, under the head of "New Phases of Popular Government," the writer has revealed a condition of public affairs which is entirely too critical and startling for the people longer to slumber over it. But the one fact in this connection is perhaps more critical and amazing than all the rest is—that the people do not realize the situation. They do not seem to be conscious of the actual and degrading subjection to which they have been reduced by the desperate and daring men who, having first usurped the power, are now everywhere devouring the substance of the people. They do not seem to be aware that through the persevering and defiant invasion of their rights by the arch leaders of Tammany, our citizens are already virtually disfranchised, and their sovereignty is practically extinguished. There is, indeed, no longer any doubt as to "the utter overthrow of popular government which," as you justly affirm, "has been accomplished here." It seems to me that the guilt and infamy of the demagogues you have so vigorously arraigned will be found, when all the facts come to light, even more aggravated than any representation yet made to the public. Incredible and astounding as are the facts repeatedly exposed in the columns of the Times, we do not yet fully comprehend the tremendous force and magnitude of the peril that surrounds us. Is it not then the highest duty of the public Press everywhere to keep this subject before the people with ceaseless iteration, till they shall be compelled to see and feel the utterly abject condition to which their political masters have reduced them? To my mind it is perfectly clear that the one single event that, more than any other, accounts for the present situation, the one immense and overshadowing fact that has colored the whole of our recent politics, was the election of Hoffman in 1868. That election was a deliberate, premeditated, clearly-defined system of fraud, forgery and falsehood, without a parallel in history. It was a virtual act of treason against the inherent rights of the people. It was a foregone conclusion; a calculated and intended seizure of power; a naked and predetermined usurpation; and as such, it has held its position, and means to hold it with immoveable firmness.

Since that event no election has fairly represented the public sentiment, or expressed the popular will. Since that event there has been no rightful and legitimate administration, no supreme authority emanating from the popular choice, and the Government of the Empire State is at this hour essentially a Government without the consent and against the will of the people—a despotism, absolute unmitigated and intolerable.

In this dark hour of our humiliation it is satisfactory to know that we have one solid ground of hope, one firm foundation left to stand upon. If the people have no longer a Government, they have a public Press, which, while it continues free, fearless and unbought, is abundantly able to cope with, and will eventually crush, the despotism that is now grinding us in the dust. Journals that can be purchased cease to be a power in the community, and can work but little harm. Those that stand firm in the hour of trial, and "hold fast their integrity" to the end, grow in influence and power with every blow they strike, and rally to their support the aggregate intelligence and the unwavering confidence of the loyal millions.

CONRAD WILSON.

Saturday, March 4, 1871.

An Appeal to True Women.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would like to direct the especial attention of the women of New-York to the noble appeal made to them by Mrs. Amelia L. Phelps. Doubtless many, like myself, have thought the subject of "Woman's Rights" too uninteresting and unimportant to claim the attention of refined women. But it is assuming a formidable appearance. Its advocates are working with untiring energy. Can we not be equally persevering—we who have so much to lose? If each lady in this City who is opposed to woman's suffrage, with all of its accompanying evils, would secure the names of her personal friends to a petition against it, the list would soon swell to thousands.

Let those whose dearest recollections are of their childhood's home, surrounded by the influence of a gentle, loving mother, do what they can to repel the attack made upon these holy ties. Let all who would have woman occupy the exalted position she now does, protest against this movement—this thing of ignoble birth. It springs from infidelity, and carries in its train all that is monstrous and repulsive. Let those who know that woman's influence is great, because she is what she now is, do all they can to prevent these traitors to their sex from snatching from her her most holy attributes—religion, virtue, modesty.

A TRUE WOMAN.

New-York, Friday, March 3, 1871.

The United Railroad Companies of New-Jersey and the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a former number of the Times I indicated the origin of the negotiation for the transfer of the public works of the united railroad companies of New-Jersey to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. The negotiation having originated, as stated, in the unauthorized action of certain officials of the New-Jersey companies, it will naturally be asked, what could have been their motives for such conduct? This is a small matter, but it belongs to the history of the subject.

In the Pennsylvania Central Company and its Western connections there are Rings, composed of subordinate officers and a few favored stockholders, who enjoy the privilege of running the fast freight lines and sleeping-cars, putting (in the language of Mr. John Hulme in his speech 21st February, at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad,) "the cream of railroad business into the pockets of these parasites at the expense of railroad shareholders." Now the motive of the New-Jersey officials in offering to the Pennsylvania Central the control of the New-Jersey railroads, is participation in the profits of these Rings.

With no interest in the New Jersey companies except the offices they hold, these gentlemen propose selling out the property of others to benefit themselves.

The secret of success, the Frenchman has said, is audacity, and these Jersey gentlemen seem to be practicing upon the tactics of Danton. It remains to be seen whether they will be as successful as the Jacobin. Certainly, thus far, they have succeeded remarkably well.

At the session of the Legislature of 1870, toward the close of the session they introduced a bill authorizing the lease of the New-Jersey railroads to the Pennsylvania Central. This was done without notice to the stockholders or the public, and without authority from the Board of Directors. It was hurried through in the confusion of the last hours of the Legislature, under a suspension of the rules, without passing through the ordinary course of legislation.

This audacity of the conspirators is more surprising when viewed in connection with the fact, that the laws of New-Jersey require a notice to be given in the papers for six weeks previous to the session of the Legislature, of all proposed alterations of railroad or other charters.

The people of New-Jersey, and many of the stockholders in the united companies, are beginning to manifest much disgust at legislation of this sort, and a bill has been introduced into the New-Jersey Legislature repealing the act of 1870. Petitions, headed by Gov. Olden and other distinguished citizens in favor of such repeal, have been presented. The name of Mr. Richard Stockton, the Treasurer of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, a large stockholder in his own right, and as Trustee, appears as a subscriber to one of these petitions. No sooner was this known than orders were issued in the following circular, prohibiting officers of the Company from interfering with the subject while the negotiation was proceeding. Officers, without a rebuke, could inaugurate the proposed swindle, but other officers, opposed to it, are commanded to keep silence. The circular is as follows:

To the Officers and Employes of the United Companies of New-Jersey:

A negotiation is pending for the lease of our works to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Should suitable terms be offered by that Company, our Board of Directors will undoubtedly submit them to the stockholders for acceptance or rejection.

This is a question for the stockholders themselves, and not for their agents.

No official interference one way or the other can, therefore, be allowed.

ASHBEL WELCH,
General President United Company.

Trenton, Feb. 22, 1871.

I shall hereafter have something to say respecting the value of the franchises of the New-Jersey companies, and what the stockholders and the State will lose by selling out on the terms proposed.

MORE ANON.

"H. B.'s" Charge Against the Custom-House—Reply of the Appraisers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of today there appears an article over the initials of "H. B.," which charges that certain apparatus was wantonly broken and injured in the Appraisers' department. That this apparatus was very valuable, and that $400 duties, in gold, was paid upon it, that a mahogany case was broken and the contents removed and stolen. Now we would respectfully represent that we are the only two examiners who could, under the rules of this department, have examined this case; that we are sure that no such state of facts as represented could have taken place, and we would ask of you the full name of the party who sent you the communication alluded to, and we would ask of that party that he present his case to the Appraiser of the Port, who will, we are sure, make a full investigation of the matter, and satisfy him and you that he is entirely mistaken in the statement he has made. Respectfully yours,

WM. MARSH,
S. SPITZER.

Appraiser's Office, Port of New-York,
March 4, 1871.

Alleged Case of Medical Malpractice.

Coroner Keenan was notified, yesterday, by the Board of Health, that a Mrs. Agnes Clark, aged thirty-two, and a resident of New burg, N. Y., had died at the Dey-street Hotel under circumstances that led to suspicion of medical malpractice. The Coroner, on investigation, discovered that Mrs. Mary A. Miller, a female physician, has an office in the hotel, and that the deceased was a native but not a resident of Newburg. Mrs. Clark had lived in New-York for the past ten years, and in consequence of a premature birth left her home and domiciled herself at the Dey-street Hotel, on the 27th ult., in order to place herself under the care of Mrs. Dr. Miller. At least such was the statement of the female physician to the Coroner and his Deputy, when they called on her. The certificate given by Mrs. Miller states the cause of death to be menitritis peritonitis, resulting ten days after the first attack. She omitted, however, to insert what she told Coroner Keenan, which was that the deceased confessed to her that she had resorted to violent means to produce the effect from which she was suffering when she applied to her for treatment. Nothing is known as yet where the deceased resided, or who are her relatives, though the Coroner hopes to ascertain that fact today. Dr. Wooster Beach made the necessary post-mortem, but found himself unable to decide whether any malpractice had been resorted to or not, so that the case remains almost as much a mystery as when reported by the Health Board.

The Inroads of the Sea.

Prof. George H. Cook, the State Agriculturist of New-Jersey, who has recently returned from a trip abroad, paid considerable attention to the care taken in Holland to prevent the drifting of sand over the meadows and cultivated grounds. For this purpose the people plant common beach grass, which also grows on our sea shores in the dry, drifting sands of the sea beaches, and thrives nearer to the salt water than any other dry land plant of vigorous growth. All domestic animals reject it as food, but its numerous wire-like leaves successfully withstand the blasts of wind and sand which are driven across the beaches, and retain their erect position, and with their thick matting, tough and spreading roots, restrain and hold in place the drifting sands which otherwise continue to move inland, overwhelming and destroying everything in their way. When this grass gets well rooted it holds the sand, and makes it a protecting barrier instead of a moving destroyer. This property has been so well understood abroad, that stringent laws for its protection have been passed in England, Scotland and Holland, and they are strictly enforced. In England it is a penal offence for any one, the lord of the manor not excepted, to cut or pull the sand-bent, or to be found having it in possession within eight miles of the coast. In Holland, although the winds sweep with more violence than on our own coast, the sand is held in place by the grass. Concerning our own shores, Prof. Cook says:

"The sea is making great inroads on our shores; two surveys, made about thirty years apart by the United States Coast Survey, show that our entire coast, from Sandy Hook south for twelve miles, has either washed away or been moved inland nearly a hundred yards. Probably the same thing is true of the entire coast to the south point of Florida. This seabent is one of the easiest means of holding the sea in check. Our beaches will grow cedar and other valuable timber if the force of the wind can be checked long enough for them to get started. Hitherto no care has been taken to preserve the timber on the beaches, but whenever it was wanted it has been cut off, and the ground left open to the full sweep of the winds; soon the sand is all in motion, moving inland. New growths of wood could soon be started if the sand was fixed by a mat of grass. Our climate is hotter, and it may be necessary to have more regard to the season, transplanting in Spring or Autumn rather than in the heat of Summer. In some places the land washed away is of little value, but in others it is very important in itself and for the protection it affords to other property. Premiums from our agricultural societies might be used to call out competition in the cultivation of grass or trees on our sea-beaches."

THE HEALTH BOARD CENSURED.

Inquest in the Carbolic Acid Poisoning Case—How the Board of Health Agents Disinfect Premises—A Censure by a Coroner's Jury.

An inquest was held, yesterday, by Coroner Young, in the case of Mrs. Bridget May, who died recently at No. 28 New Chambers-street, from the effect of carbolic acid left in her apartments by a Health Board employe, for disinfecting purposes, and which she swallowed under the impression that it was brandy. The following is an abstract of the evidence adduced:

Wm. H. May, the husband of deceased, testified that on the 21st ult. one of his children died of scarlet fever, and on the 23d, one of the employes of the Board of Health came to the house; he asked for a tub of water, and mixing some stuff he brought with him, proceeded to soak the dead child's clothes in the solution, and gave directions as to how they were to be washed; he then asked for a bottle, into which he poured some sort of liquid, and informed the witness that it was enough for two times; after washing his hands, the agent left, saying nothing else; when he first arrived he handed the witness a printed slip, which read as follows:

Health Department,
Office No. 301 Mott-street.

SANITARY REGULATIONS AGAINST SCARLATINA AND MEASLES.

Every case must be reported to the City Sanitary Inspector upon its first recognized appearance.

Care of Patients.—The patient should be placed in a separate room, and no person except the physician, nurse or mother, allowed to enter the room or to touch the bedding or clothing used in the sick-room, until they have been thoroughly disinfected.

Infected Articles.—All clothing, bedding, or other articles, not absolutely necessary for the use of the patient, should be removed from the sick room. Articles used about the patient, such as sheets, pillow-cases, blankets or clothes, must not be removed from the sick room until they have been disinfected by placing them in a tub with the following disinfecting fluid: 8 ounces of sulphate of zinc, 1 ounce of carbolic acid, 3 gallons of water.

They should be soaked in this fluid for at least an hour, and then placed in boiling water for washing.

A piece of muslin, one foot square, should be dipped in the same solution and suspended in the sick-room constantly, and the same should be done in the hallway adjoining the sick-room.

Feather beds and pillows, hair-pillows and mattresses, and flannels or woolen goods, require fumigation, and should not be removed from the sick-room until after this has been done. Whenever the patient is removed from the sick-room notify the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection, when the disinfecting corps will as soon as possible thereafter perform the work of fumigation.

All vessels used for receiving the discharges of patients should have some of the same disinfecting fluid constantly therein, and immediately after use by the patient be emptied and cleansed with boiling water. Water-closets and privies should also be disinfected daily with the same fluid, or a solution of chloride of iron, one pound to a gallon of water, adding one or two ounces of carbolic acid.

All straw beds should be burned, but must not be removed from the sick room without a permit from this department. They will be removed by the disinfecting corps.

It is advised not to use handkerchiefs about the patient, but rather soft rags for cleansing the nostrils and mouth, which should be immediately thereafter burned.

The ceilings and side walls of the sick room, after removal of the patient, should be thoroughly cleaned and lime-washed, and the wood-work and floor thoroughly scrubbed with soap and water.

By direction of the Health Department,
MOREAU MORRIS, M. D.,
City Sanitary Inspector.

There was no label placed on the bottle, and nothing was said about the poisonous nature of the contents. The witness went to his work, and at 4 o'clock called in to give the baby its medicine for scarlet fever. A few minutes after, the deceased asked witness where the stuff left by the Board of Health man was, and when Mr. May pointed out the bottle, she remarked that it was a mercy she didn't poison the baby, as she had poured some of it out to make punch, when it smelt strong, and she had tasted it, thereby scorching her tongue. Almost immediately after so speaking, deceased turned a curious color and became ill. A physician was summoned, and administered warm water, but the patient could not drink it, and died in less than half an hour. The Board of Health agent also left some medicine which looked like fine salts, and said it was enough to wash the clothes twice. The bottle used by him had contained brandy, which had been recommended for punch by the physician for the baby. The deceased was, probably, not aware that the carbolic acid had been placed in the bottle, and it had stood among other bottles of the same size.

Mary Farrell, who resided with the May family, was also examined, but her evidence was simply corroborative of that given by the husband.

Dr. John Fredericks, of No. 67 Rose-street, also testified that he found the deceased in a comatose condition when he arrived; the mucous membrane of mouth and lips were of a whitish color, and he perceived the odor of carbolic acid; he prescribed the usual remedies, but the patient died in twenty-five minutes; in his opinion, death was caused by gastritis from carbolic acid.

Ludwig von Bilow, of No. 83 Seventh-street, testified that he is employed by the Board of Health, in the Disinfecting Department; on the 23d ult. he went to No. 28 New Chambers-street to disinfect the rooms, clothing, &c.; he told Mrs. May his errand, and gave her full directions how to act, asking her if she could read; Mrs. May replied in the negative, so witness asked for the husband and explained to him the method of disinfecting; he then proceeded to soak the clothing of the dead child in the solution made by him, and also hung up some rags that had been soaked in the fluid; he asked Mr. May for a bottle, and poured into it some concentrated carbolic acid, and, handing it to May stated that it was enough for two times to fix the clothes as he had done; he did not label the bottle because he had not been instructed to do so, but left the printed directions; he did not caution any of the family as to its poisonous nature; he knew of no accidents having happened before.

The jury rendered the following verdict:

"That the said woman came to her death by acute gastritis, by swallowing a quantity of carbolic acid left at her house, No. 28 New Chambers-street, on the 23d of February, by Ludwig von Bilow, an agent of the Board of Health, for disinfecting purposes; and we censure the Board of Health for not instructing their agents to duly label all bottles containing poisons left for such purposes."

The Arabian Knights.

One of the novelties of the Court of Sessions yesterday, was the appearance of a number of the "children of the desert," two of whom were particularly concerned in the loss or theft of certain Bedouin Arabic apparel that was lately used by them in their professional display at the New-York Circus. They belong to the troupe of athletes that have until lately been astonishing our natives by seemingly impossible gymnastic feats. They were attired in our costume, with the exception of the Oriental scarlet fez caps. Their olive complexion, jet hair, and glittering black eyes were in striking contrast with the more blonde type of the audience. Fered Don Abdallah, a tall, handsome fellow, appeared as complainant against Manuel T. Posada, a more ordinary and nervous person, who was indicted for the larceny of clothing, &c. The Court interpreter made but slight headway, as the Arabs spoke imperfectly in French. On account of some variance in the indictment and facts as to ownership, the case was dismissed. The District-Attorney asked the interpreter, if possible, by means of "any language under heaven," to explain to complainant that he could afterward make another charge. The Arabs departed in evident mystification as to American law.

Saengerfest Preparations.

About 600 German vocalists, belonging to different organizations of this City and vicinity, are now regularly engaged in the rehearsal of a grand chorus, entitled "The Frithofssaga," the rendition of which by the united vocalists of this City, Philadelphia and Baltimore, will be a feature at the approaching twelfth general Saengerfest. A similar number of singers at Philadelphia and Baltimore are training their voices for the same grand chorus, and are soon to be visited by Mr. Paur, the Chief Bundes Dirigent, to determine what progress has been made in these rehearsals.

Swindled Out of Two $1,000 Bonds.

On Saturday afternoon, John Watson, alias Stevens, who describes himself as a broker, residing at No. 154 East Thirtieth-street, bought two $1,000 United States bonds of the denomination known as 5-20s, from Ellis H. Elias, of Broadway and One Hundred and Fiftieth-street. After Watson had got the bonds he expressed an opinion that they were not genuine, and asked Mr. Elias to go with him to the Park Bank, No. 216 Broadway, to have them examined before he paid for them. Mr. Elias went with him to the bank and after remaining there a few minutes, Watson left without having shown them to any person. He went to a saloon on Broadway, followed by Mr. Elias, who several times requested him to give back the bonds. Watson refused, and again asked him to go to the bank to have them examined. They returned to the bank, and Watson getting Mr. Elias engaged in conversation with one of the clerks, made his exit through a rear door, and was seen no more until yesterday morning when he was arrested by Detective Ketchum, of the Twenty-first Precinct. He was taken to the Yorkville Police Court in the afternoon, and was committed in default of $3,000 bail to answer the charge of swindling.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AFFAIRS.

Return of the Collector—Important Statistics.

Collector Murphy returned yesterday, and was immediately overwhelmed with business which had accumulated during his absence in attendance upon the Congressional Committee at Washington. The statements contained in the report of his testimony, as published in a morning contemporary, are entirely incorrect. For instance, in reply to a question by Senator Patterson respecting contributions for political purposes by employes in the Custom-house, the Collector stated that they were entirely voluntary, were given in accordance with the ability of the officer to give, and would not average more than one to two per cent.—the report states two to three per cent. In almost every instance where the Collector used the word appraiser, in referring to the examination of goods, the report uses the word surveyor. Altogether, the published statement is a mass of inaccuracies, as any one familiar with Custom-house business will see; and the synoptical sketch in the Times of last week gives a much more intelligent review of the testimony than the mass of verbiage which the other papers have given space to. One portion of the Collector's testimony is entirely omitted. A question was asked, if an importer who should bribe an inspector to pass his goods would lose sight of them? The Collector replied that the importer would most likely take care to "see" the examiner and endeavor to obtain a "fair" adjustment of the duties he was to pay. The question then very naturally arose how this business could be stopped, and the only answer that was possible was that the evil could be arrested only by promptly and severely punishing every case that could be proven. The Collector, in reply to the matter regarding alleged assessments upon Custom-house officials, stated as a fact for the benefit of Senator Thurman, who was present at the time, that last November it was discovered that the Tammany party had given positions for one month prior and subsequent to the election to about 20,000 men who did nothing else for their money than political work. The published report stated that these men did nothing for the balance of the year. The testimony of Mr. Dodge was quite severe on the Collector, discovering which Mr. Murphy showed the *animus* which arose from a transaction in real estate, some years ago, in consequence of which Mr. Murphy had given free expression to his opinion respecting the course of a member of Mr. Dodge's firm. The testimony accompanying the report fills several hundred sheets of foolscap, and is voluminous on small points and scarcely touches upon those which are of essential importance, such as were suggested by Mr. Murphy.

The amount paid for duties at the Custom-house during the first two months of this year and the corresponding periods of 1870 is as follows:

	1870.	1871.
January	$9,840,502 99	$12,010,020 67
February	11,750,424 06	12,258,147 69

Major D. L. Beckwith, an Inspector of Customs, detailed to the steam-ship *City of Paris*, was run over in Eighth-avenue on Saturday by a truck, and had his left arm broken near the shoulder.

NAVAL NEWS.

Full List of Officers of the Frigate Worcester—Changes at the Brooklyn Yard.

The officers detailed for the store-ship *Relief* and the gun-boat *Shawmut* have been ordered to report at the Brooklyn Yard on the 15th. It is thought that crews can be furnished both vessels by the time they are ready to go into commission.

Commander Edward Barrett has been detached from the Bureau of Ordnance, and Capt. George M. Ransom ordered to his place.

The following is a full and correct list of the officers of the frigate *Worcester*, which sailed on Sunday last, from Boston to Havre, with supplies for the sufferers in France: Commander William D. Whiting, Commanding; Lieut.-Commander A. T. Mehan, Executive Officer; Lieut.-Commander Frederick Pearson, Navigator; Lieutenant-Commanders, D. C. Woodrow, F. McCurley; Master, H. G. O. Colby; Ensigns, N. J. K. Patch, J. A. Morris, C. A. Bradbury, E. B. Barry; Chief-Engineer, Charles H. Baker; First Assistant, George P. Hunt; Second Assistant, —— Lesseur; Surgeon, A. Hudson; Pay-master, George A. Lyons; Boatswain, John Smith; Carpenter, John A. Dixon; Captain's Clerk, W. D. Whiting, Jr.; Paymaster's Clerk, Henry McManus.

Work is being carried on on the frigate *Minnesota*, forty guns, which is to relieve the frigate *Franklin*, flag-ship of the European Squadron, some time during the coming Summer.

THE SMALL-POX.

Alarming Progress of the Pestilence—Secret Sessions of the Health Board.

Yesterday afternoon the Board of Health held another protracted secret session, the previous one having been held on Saturday. All the Commissioners except Mr. Henry Smith were present on both occasions, and although the action taken or proposed was not divulged, it is understood that the small-pox epidemic was under consideration at both meetings. Yesterday ten new cases of this dreaded disease were reported to Dr. Morris, City Sanitary Inspector, and although all of these occurred in previously infected districts, the steady increase noticed both in the number and fatality of the cases reported has given rise to grave alarm, and compelled the Board to unusual exertion, with a hope of devising means to abate the pestilence. Among the means to this end was a more rigid quarantine of vessels which arrive by the Sound, and which Dr. Carnochan insisted should be debarred from discharging cargoes by the officers of the Health Board, until they show a permit from Quarantine. No decision was reached on this point, and it is understood that there will be another secret session of the Board today.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

The Mayor Vetoes a Gas Job—Delinquent Property-Owners to be Stirred Up.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, held yesterday afternoon, a message was received from his Honor the Mayor vetoing the resolution passed by the Board one week ago empowering the Metropolitan Gas-light Company to make gas and lay pipes through all or any of the city streets. The ground of his Honor's objection is that there is no security required of the Company, and that they are left at perfect liberty to make just what quality of gas they please and charge any price they may see fit. The communication was ordered on file and printed in the minutes. On motion of Alderman McGroarty, a resolution was passed empowering the Street Commissioner to appoint a man at a salary of $84 per month, to inspect the houses of the city, and see that the new numbers fixed by the recent survey, be put up instead of the old ones; and when the owners refuse to do so, they are to be reported to the Corporation Counsel, who will be instructed to prosecute them. The Board then adjourned.

A Black-Hearted Villain.

Samuel Murray, a stalwart, villanous-looking negro, was arraigned before the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, on an indictment for stabbing Sarah Vanderveer, a petite mulatto, eighteen times. It appears that the two had lived together as man and wife for a period of about four years. Recently they separated. Inflamed with jealousy, he waylaid her as she was proceeding to the house where she was at service, and, upon her refusal to speak with him, inflicted the wounds, from the effects of which she was confined to her house for nearly six weeks. During the examination the fact was developed that the accused had served a term of ten years in the State Prison, for highway robbery; another of five years for grand larceny, and a third, of two years, for stabbing another woman. The District-Attorney urged that inasmuch as the prisoner was well known to the Police as one of the worst desperadoes in the City, constantly in the use of the knife or other dangerous weapons, it was necessary for the safety of the lives and the property of citizens that he should be imprisoned. The jury returned a verdict of "guilty of assault with a dangerous weapon, with intent to do bodily harm." Judge Bedford sentenced him to five years in the State Prison.

Probable Homicide in the Sixth Ward.

A quarrel occurred on Thursday last in front of John Granahan's residence, No. 93 Baxter-street, between Granahan and Thomas Cary, of No. 137 Baxter-street, when John attempted to bite off Thomas' nose. The latter not relishing this pleasantry knocked down his opponent, Granahan's head coming in contact with the sidewalk with such force that he sustained a fracture of the skull, being picked up in an insensible condition and removed to his apartment. A physician was summoned but he proved unsuccessful in his efforts to aid the patient. The affair was kept a profound secret by those concerned, until yesterday, when Capt. Kennedy of the Sixth Ward, accidentally learned the facts, and ordered the arrest of Cary, and locked him up in the Franklin-street Police Station, to await result. Granahan is now in the Park Hospital, though there is scarcely any probability of his recovering.

THE OLD COLONY CASE.

Trial of Capt. Grindle—Interesting Testimony for the Prosecution and Defense.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, before Judge Woodruff, the case of Capt. Grindle, of the ship *Old Colony*, charged with brutally beating Raymond Rau and Franco Franc during a voyage from Cadiz to New-York in last November, was continued, a large crowd of spectators being present.

The witnesses for the prosecution were not in attendance, and Assistant District-Attorney Purdy informed the Court that the Marshal had plenty of time to bring the witnesses, as he notified him at 9½ o'clock that they would be required to be present at 11 o'clock.

Judge Woodruff sent for the Marshal, but neither he nor his deputy was in the building, and Judge Woodruff said he would defer his examination until he would be in attendance.

Raymond Rau, the prosecutor, was examined and testified to the cruelties to which he was subjected by Capt. Grindle while engaged on the ship *Old Colony*; he was hauled up into the rigging and then let down suddenly on the deck, badly injuring his legs; he was bound, gagged, and chained, and kicked in the face by the Captain, two of his teeth being knocked out; he was afterward lashed to the anchor, which was hanging over the bow of the vessel, and kept there, with the sea breaking over him for three hours; he was then confined, bound and chained in a small room during fifteen days, with no food but bread and water; he was also brought on deck dressed in a fantastical manner, and compelled to drill like a soldier for the Captain's amusement.

On his cross-examination the witness stated that he had not signed the shipping articles to go on board the vessel, but was kidnapped and carried to sea against his will.

Augustus Jones, cook, also testified to the bad treatment Rau received, and added that he frequently brought him food to prevent him from starving; heard Rau say he would die rather than work in consequence of the cruelties to which he was subjected. John J. Kehoe, a Deputy Marshal, testified that he arrested Raymond Rau and Franco Franc on board the ship *Old Colony*, on a warrant from the Commissioner; he found them both in a narrow space, with double irons on their wrists and chained to the ground; Rau was almost in a complete condition of nudity; the air was bad, and there was no ventilation whatever, as the door was locked; Rau was very weak, and thick with sores; there was nothing in his place of confinement except a few hard crackers and some water, and there was plenty evidence that their imprisonment was continuous; he conveyed them to Ludlow-street Jail.

Mr. Michael K. Hogan, Physician at Ludlow-street Jail, testified: I examined Raymond Rau on the 20th of November, two days after his arrest, and I found him very feeble and his body much emaciated; he had an abscess on the sole of the right foot, and some few ulcers on the lower extremities; I feel satisfied that his condition was caused by being deprived of proper food and the ordinary comforts; I could not discover symptoms of special disease about him.

Dr. Sinnott, an attendant physician at Bellevue Hospital, testified that Raymond Rau was received under his care about the end of the month of November; he was suffering from several contusions of the body, especially in the wrists, ankles and knee; his whole body was very much emaciated, the result of being deprived of proper food; the wounds on the wrist and ankles were produced, in his opinion, by being confined within a heavy substance for a lengthened period; Rau did not appear to be affected with any particular disease, but his general condition was such as predisposed him to the development of any malady.

This closed the case for the prosecution, and Ex-Judge Fullerton, on the part of the prisoner, moved for a dismissal of the charge, on the ground that Rau was not a sailor under the control of Capt. Grindle, that he had not signed his shipping papers, that he had refused to do duty, and the offense committed, if any, did not come under this statute. He was taken aboard the *Old Colony*, and though he was detained as a seaman, and continued so during the voyage, the relations of sailor and commander never existed between them in a legal sense.

Judge Woodruff said he had some doubt about the matter, but he would leave the case to the jury, and afford Judge Fullerton an opportunity of subsequently rearguing the matter.

Victor Cooke, first officer of the vessel, was examined on the part of the defense. He testified that when Rau shipped on board the *Old Colony* at Valencia, he appeared to be consumptive, and his appearance, as regards cleanliness, was very repulsive; he was ordered to wash himself but he refused, and he was forcibly stripped, and washed; it was then discovered he had running sores on the legs, ankles and knees; he invariably left the work assessed to him, which was the lightest in the vessel, undone, and said he was too lazy, he could not do it; he also complained of sickness, but he was then in as good health as when he came on board; he left his post at the "look-out" on one occasion, and went to the lazaretto, for which he was lashed between the main sheets on deck all night; the day afterwards matches were found in his quarters, and he believed it was his intention to burn the vessel; the whole crew were alarmed, and it was determined to confine him in the sail-room, 28 feet long by 6 feet wide and 6 feet high, where he was chained; he was not kept in continuous confinement, but permitted to walk about the deck whenever he desired to do so; witness was two years under Capt. Grindle, and found him always kind and considerate to his seamen; on one occasion heard him threaten to imprison a third mate for attempting to strike a subordinate.

Anne Perry, the nurse, was also examined, and stated that Capt. Grindle treated Rau very kindly, and ordered him better food than seamen were generally accustomed to receive.

At this point of the case the Court adjourned.

The Comyn Mystery—Result of the Post-Mortem Examination.

Deputy Coroner Cushman made a post-mortem examination, yesterday, on the body of Morris Comyn, the man who was found drowned in the North River, at the foot of Chambers-street, under circumstances that led to suspicion of foul play. The physicians washed the remains, but failed to perceive the slightest trace of external violence. When the skull was examined, the brain was found in a partially decomposed condition, but no marks of violence were perceptible. As the stomach was greatly distended with water and the throat also filled, the Deputy Coroner is of the opinion that death resulted from drowning.

A Father Forcing One of His Children to Steal.

Albert Pearsall, and one of his twenty-one sons, a boy of tender age, were yesterday committed by Justice Voorhies to await examination on a charge of burglary, preferred against them by Mr. E. J. Wroten, of North-eighth-street, Brooklyn, E. D. It is alleged that Pearsall opened a window of Mr. Wroten's residence, on the night of the 2d inst., and passed his boy through it, instructing him to steal whatever he thought was worth carrying away. The boy secured some articles of value, but was captured by some members of Mr. Wroten's family before he rejoined his hopeful father, who was lying in ambush some distance off.

A. T. Stewart's Railroad.

On Saturday the map of the Central Railroad route was filed in the County Clerk's office, Jamaica. The line diverges from the Flushing and North-side Railroad at the eastern end of the Main-street drawbridge, and takes a southerly course along the edge of the meadows, crossing Lawrence-street, Flushing, at Monkey Hill, and thence running through the black stump district, it crosses the Long Island Railroad at Hyde Park toll-gate.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Case on.

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
1808—Jackson vs. Jackson.
1752—McKnight vs. Devlin.
138—Roach vs. Poznanskie.
240—Kenney vs. Ives.
286—Burns vs. Graham.
42—Covert vs. Chapman.
216¾—Gardner vs. Jones.
243—Klink vs. Kelly.
1338—Terry vs. Connolly.
202—Robbins vs. Steam Stone-cutter Co.
1074—Walsh vs. Sexton.
18½—Tallman vs. Cudlipp.

Nos.
72—Miller vs. Knox.
90½—Casanova vs. Del Valle.
248—Riddle vs. Sandford.
522½—Van Rensselaer vs. Shute.
1090—Central City Ins. Co. vs. Fla. R. R. Co.
504½—Ross vs. Arthur.
283½—Latta vs. Burns.
18—De La Pena vs. Davies, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.
1—Alexander vs. Bernard.
2—Tenth National Bank vs. Davis.
3—The Howe Machine Co. vs. Frank.
4—Wright vs. Harrison.
5—Brennan vs. Mayor, Aldermen, &c., City of New-York.
6—Tuttle vs. Sackett.
7—Glendening, Jr., vs. Fassitt.
8—Colton vs. Simmons.
9—Myres vs. Levy.
10—Nettleton vs. Reade.

Nos.
11—Adams vs. The Mayor, &c.
12—Vose vs. Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Co.
13—Talman vs. Reid.
14—Carrington vs. Frank.
15—Mingesheimer vs. Boss.
16—Riley vs. Decker.
17—Boreel vs. Broadway Bank.
18—Brennan vs. Mayor, &c.
19—Fuller vs. Mullen.
20—Lee vs. The Mayor.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
111—Fuller vs. Fuller.
162—Fuller vs. Stillwell.

Nos.
144—Strew vs. Frisbie.
150—McMulkin vs. Bates.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9½ A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
54—Jones vs. Mathews.
73—Brown vs. Denell.
91—Davison vs. Davison.

Nos.
95—Butterfield vs. Kirtland.
96—Phoenix Ins. Co. vs. Owens.

Call No. 101—Caset vs. Austin.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.
501—Foot vs. Ætna Life Ins. Co. of Hartford, Conn.
504—Keely vs. Hack.
617—Parker vs. Seerey.
604—Van Deventer vs. King.
735—King vs. Beaumont.
638—Moore vs. Peters.
509—Powers vs. Witty.
538—Bruff vs. Rodman.
475—The Gorham Manf'g Co. vs. Barclay.

Nos.
681—Wylie vs. The Marine Nat. Bank of City of New-York.
614—Conklin vs. Wilson.
35—Costello vs. The Mayor, &c.
732—Caldwell vs. Neilson.
733—Brockway vs. Cummins.
646—Bassett vs. Dorset.
455—Schroeder vs. Thompson.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
5079—Wagener vs. Guggols.
5889—Terhune vs. Knapp.
5238—Hand vs. Muren.
5239—Metz vs. Willis.
5240—Molonghney vs. Malone.
5241—Straube vs. Dubernett.
5242—Purdy vs. Kelso.
5243—Buddeley vs. Burr.
5244—Milinachi vs. Barjon.

Nos.
5245—Lynn vs. Amann.
5246—Talcott vs. Remington.
5247—Samuels vs. Harris.
5250—Shaw vs. Freese.
5251—Comstock vs. Hertsberg.
5252—Rohrmann vs. Frank.
5253—Valentine vs. Frank.
5833—Davis vs. Knight.
——Walker vs. Olry.

Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

5756—Creutz vs. Kruger.
5176—Ancient Order of Hibernians vs. Gaynor.
4898—Taylor vs. Van Ranst.
4944—Halle vs. Kaerfrel.
5205—Knott vs. Canary.
5218—Hooley vs. Foster.
5219—Hastings vs. National Bank of the State of New-York.
5220—Sackerdorff vs. Bayle.
5221—Meyer vs. St. John.
5222—Pinckney vs. Fee.
5223—Koehler vs. Cuff.
5224—Sanchez vs. Sappers.
5225—Sturtevant vs. Burrucker.
5226—Myers vs. Bayden.
5227—Roemer vs. Enll.
5228—Gibson vs. Berry.

5229—Caldwells, Shaw & Willard M. Co. vs. Larkin.
5230—David vs. Levy.
5204—Geors vs. Mace.
5231—Gedney vs. Vandewater.
5232—Klein vs. Lepaugh.
5233—Sturtevant vs. Unger.
5234—Stern vs. Cohen.
5235—Reiss vs. Gassner.
5236—Schreiber vs. Zimmerman.
——Heilman vs. Christensen.
5237—Rawitzer vs. Hart.
4998—Arnold vs. Ladel.
4998—Same vs. Same.
5117—Parker vs. Water.
5238—Bernstein vs. Guillaume.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Murray Williams; burglary.
2—The People vs. Charles Quinn; burglary.
3—The People vs. Terrence Devlin and John Reilly; burglary.
4—The People vs. Sylvester Parker; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. Lewis Spicker; grand larceny.
6—The People vs. James Norton; grand larceny.
7—The People vs. Thomas Quinlan; grand larceny.

Nos.
8—The People vs. Peter Rimier; grand larceny.
9—The People vs. James Baker; grand larceny.
10—The People vs. Albert Metz and Henry Walker; grand larceny.
11—The People vs. John Hayes; receiving stolen goods.
12—The People vs. Isaac Levy; receiving stolen goods.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 6.

By Judge Cardozo.

Elmendorf *vs.* Waterbury et al.; motion granted.

In the matter of the guardianship of the estate of Joseph Pacey, an infant; memorandum for counsel.

The Home Life Insurance Company *vs.* The Empire Fire Extinguishing Company; memorandum for counsel.

New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company *vs.* Wm. Bement; allowance of $750 granted.

Knickerbocker Ice Company *vs.* Jas. E. Nolan; order granted.

Miller *vs.* Miller; reference ordered.

McGrath *vs.* Williams; order granted.

Van Saun *vs.* Falley; motion for commission granted; motion for stay denied, upon plaintiff giving stipulation mentioned on argument.

Baker *vs.* Coulter; The Bowery Savings Bank *vs.* John F. Gallagher; Luke W. Thomas et al. *vs.* Samuel Hanna et al.; Same *vs.* Same; Farnum *vs.* Del. Banco; Continental National Bank *vs.* Nathan Randall; Baird *vs.* Denell et al.; Weber *vs.* Schaefer; Kennedy *vs.* Smith et al.; orders granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 6.

By Judge Jones.

David Laforge *vs.* William A. Hoar; order granted.

The Charleston, S. C., Manufacturing Company *vs.* Samuel H. Heard; order granted.

Jane N. Burrows *vs.* Thomas Burrows; order granted.

Jane Campbell *vs.* Joseph Mandelick; order of reference.

Daniel H. Brooks *vs.* Bernard Ketz; order denying motion.

By Judge Freedman.

Sarah H. Hazwell *vs.* Gersham H. Coursen; motion denied with $10 costs.

Tucker *vs.* Weeks; motion denied, except as to the amendments assented to by the defendants.

David McDonald *vs.* John Kipp; motion granted, with leave to defendant to apply on notice and on payment of $5 costs to the Chief-Justice of this Court for a proper settlement of the order of Feb. 4.

Peter Goelet et al. *vs.* Paul N. Spofford; motion denied, with $1,000 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—MARCH 6.

Andrews Thurston *vs.* Abraham Ackerson; order overruling demurrer affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Chief-Justice Daly.

William B. Lawrence *vs.* Samuel B. Coudrey; order modified as suggested in opinion. Opinion by Chief-Justice Daly.

Henry B. Derby *vs.* Robert T. Hartman; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Chief-Justice Daly.

John Beatson *vs.* John W. Elliott; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief-Justice Daly.

Josiah Jex *vs.* John McKewen; judgment reversed, with costs. Opinion by Chief-Justice Daly.

Amory Leland *vs.* Jacob Smith et al, (five cases;) order appealed from affirmed with costs. Opinion by Chief-Justice Daly.

George N. Boyd *vs.* William D. Howden; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Chief-Justice Daly.

Elizabeth Bateman *vs.* Samuel Ruth; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Chief-Justice Daly.

Henry Eisner *vs.* George W. Kellogg; judgment reversed with costs. Opinion by Chief-Justice Daly.

William A. Irish *vs.* William M. Marston; order appealed from affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Chief-Justice Daly.

James H. Sheele *vs.* John C. Hamilton; judgment of referee reversed, unless parties agree to modification of judgment.

John C. Ham *vs.* Henry Ellsworth; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Chief-Justice Daly.

Annie Broderick *vs.* James P. James et al.; judgment reversed, with costs. Opinion by Chief-Justice Daly.

Carl Klein *vs.* Hamburg and American Packet Company; judgment reversed, with costs. Opinion by Chief-Justice Daly.

James Fay *vs.* Eliza A. Smith; judgment reduced, and affirmed for residue. Opinion by Chief-Justice Daly.

Matilda Patterson *vs.* Thomas Patterson; referee's judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Chief-Justice Daly.

Neal O'Donnell et al. *vs.* Philip C. Harman; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Larremore.

Frank K. Kellogg *vs.* William M. Leslie; appeal dismissed. Opinion by Judge Larremore.

Persons Patten *vs.* Jenetta McDonald et al.; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Larremore.

Edward Gillilan *vs.* James K. Spratt; judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

John Fey *vs.* James R. Smith; judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

Leonard W. Neudecker *vs.* Jacob Kohlberg; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

John McGouldrick *vs.* John H. Lyons; judgment reversed, with costs, new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

Mary Catharine Reed *vs.* Thomas Gannon; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

Abraham Goodkind *vs.* John M. Strickland; order appealed from affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

Christina Frank *vs.* Christopher Bendenger; appeal dismissed in three cases, without costs. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

Thomas Brennan *vs.* Jaques Blath; judgment reversed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

Louis Seecaner *vs.* Henry C. Bowen; order appealed from reversed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Loew.

Herman Dreyer *vs.* Louis Rauch; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Loew.

Henry Schneider *vs.* August Hobein; judgment reversed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Loew.

Michael Cooney *vs.* Howard Whitfield; judgment reversed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Loew.

Otto Steinberg *vs.* John O'Connor; order appealed from reversed. Opinion by Judge Loew.

Walter S. Wills *vs.* Henry G. Davis; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Van Brunt.

Michael Ahern *vs.* National Steam-ship Company; judgment reversed, with costs. Opinion by Judges Robinson and Loew.

John Rudolphy *vs.* Peter Frecks; judgment reversed, and new trial ordered. Opinion by Chief-Justice Daly.

The Passaic Manufacturing Company *vs.* Hoffman; report of referee confirmed. Opinion by Chief-Justice Daly.

Catharine Horton *vs.* The Equitable Life Insurance Company of the United States; order appealed from reversed, costs to abide the event of suit. Opinion by Judge ROBINSON.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions were rendered in the United States Supreme Court yesterday:

No. 3, original.—*The State of Virginia* vs. *The State of West Virginia.*—This was a bill denying the validity of the cession of the Counties of Jefferson and Berkley to West Virginia. The defendant demurred to the bill, and the Court now sustained the demurrer and dismissed the bill, taking the view that there was a compact between the two States to abide the decision of an election by the people of those counties on the subject. An election was held, and the result was in favor of West Virginia according to the official returns, and recorded and certified by the Governor, which was a decision of the question. The allegations of fraud were not sustained. Mr. Justice MILLER delivered the opinion of the Court.

No. 28.—*McVeigh* vs. *The United States.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Virginia. —This was a proceeding to confiscate the property of McVeigh, he appearing by counsel and filing an answer. On motion of the District-Attorney, the Court below struck out his claim, and answers on the ground that he was a resident of the City of Richmond, within the Confederate lines, and a rebel, holding that he had no standing in Court. This Court are unanimous in the opinion that this was an error in the Court below, and that when assailed there McVeigh had a right to defend there. The liability and the right are inseparable, and a different result would be a blot on the jurisprudence and civilization of the country. The provision of the Constitution, that no one shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, is conclusive of the subject. Whatever the extent of disability of an alien enemy to sue in the hostile country, he is clearly liable to be sued, and this carries with it the right of defense. The right of McVeigh to sue out this was sustained, and the judgment was reversed and the cause remanded, with instructions to the Court below to proceed in it in conformity to law. Mr. Justice SWAYNE delivered the opinion of the Court.

No. 14.—*Alex. T. P. Garnett* vs. *The United States.*—Error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—This was also a proceeding under the Confiscation act of 1862. The decision in the District Court below was against Garnett, and he sued a writ of error, which the Supreme Court of the District dismissed upon the ground that a writ of error would not lie from the Supreme Court to the District Court. This Court reversed that decision and remanded the cause with directions to the Supreme Court of the District, to proceed in it according to law. The questions involved are precisely the same as those presented in the case of Mr. McVeigh.

No. 15.—*Same* vs. *Same.*—Same decision. Opinion by Mr. Justice SWAYNE.

No. 82.—*Germania Fire Insurance Company* vs. *Francis.*—Error to the District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi.—The decision of this case is that, as the declaration does not show on its face that one of the parties to the suit was a citizen of Mississippi, it is bad, under the act for the transfer of causes from the State to the Federal Courts, and that the District Court below had no jurisdiction to try it. The judgment of the District Court is reversed, and the cause remanded, with instructions to the Court below, to transmit it to the State Court. Mr. Justice DAVIS delivered the opinion.

No. 87.—*The Fourth National Bank of New-York* vs. *The New-Orleans and Carrollton Railroad et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana.—This was a case in equity, involving conflicting claims in regard to the railroad in question, as to which the bill was dismissed below. This Court affirmed that decree. Mr. Justice STRONG delivered the opinion of the Court.

No. 204.—*Ward* vs. *The State of Maryland.*—Error to the Court of Appeals of Maryland.—A motion to advance the cause on the docket was denied.

No. 174.—*Cook* vs. *Porter.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Texas.—A motion to dismiss the case was granted. The opinion was delivered by Mr. Justice CLIFFORD.

No. 85.—*Leon* vs. *Pifuon* and two other cases. Nos. 86 and 92.—Error to the Seventh Judicial District Court of Louisana.—Judgments affirmed.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Before Judge Benedict.

ADAMS, THE SAG HARBOR BANKER.

The Sag Harbor banker, William Adams, was on Saturday morning adjudicated bankrupt by his Honor CHARLES L. BENEDICT, District Judge for the Eastern District of New-York. After many adjournments on the part of the bankrupt the Judge referred the matter to Register Winslow, to take testimony upon the facts set forth in two several petitions. The case was argued by Messrs. Bisgood, Whitaker and Carpenter for the petitioners on the 2d of March, and by Mr. Tracy, the District-Attorney for the Eastern District of New-York, and Mr. Saml. Gardiner, on behalf of the bankrupt, who contended: First—That at the time Mr. Adams carried on the business of a banker he was not in reality so by the statute, and, therefore, had not suspended payment of his commercial paper—that not being a banker the acknowledgments for the money he had received from his customers did not constitute commercial paper within the true meaning of the Bankrupt act; and secondly, that he did not conceal or deny himself when the Sheriff went to serve him with legal papers issued out of the Supreme Court, and it was attempted to be shown that at the time the Sheriff went to his house to serve such process he was very sick and not in a fit state to be seen. The Judge, however, thought otherwise, and hence the adjudication. It is claimed that the debts of the bankrupt amount to between $50,000 and $60,000, and of the assets it is said there may be realized about $4,000 in round numbers. The doors of the bank were closed against all the customers on the 14th of January, 1871, and all their checks, drafts, &c., were refused payment. It was seriously argued on the part of the bankrupt that this did not constitute an act of bankruptcy nor a suspension of payment.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 6.

Before Judge Ingraham.

THE OLD PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Luling et al. vs. *The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company.*—This is an action to compel an accounting by defendants and the payment to plaintiffs of about $150,000, claimed to be due them according to contract. The case has been previously noticed in the TIMES on preliminary proceedings, and although considerably complicated, the general facts may be stated as follows: The North American Lloyd Steam-ship Company held a mortgage against the defendants which was then threatening insolvency, and at the same time plaintiffs' firm was a creditor of defendant to about $200,000 more. The Lloyd Company was about foreclosing their mortgage, and as alleged by plaintiffs, they (plaintiffs) and defendants entered into an agreement to form a new Company, to be known as the New-York and Bremen Steam-ship Company, to which the defendants were to contribute $850,000 in cash, and the plaintiffs $150,000 also in cash. Both these amounts were contributed by the respective parties in cash; and under the same contract, the steamers of the North Pacific Company, named the *Atlantic, Baltic* and *Western Metropolis*, were sold, and purchased in for $10,000 for the benefit of both parties, and placed in the control of the new Company. This Company was a failure, and it is now charged that immediately after the Pacific Company had deposited its $850,000, it drew it out again. To compel an accounting of this amount—$150,000 of which, it is claimed, belongs to plaintiffs under the contract for the division of the stock—this action is now brought.

The case was opened by Mr. Buckley, and adjourned over for two weeks. The array of counsel is quite large on both sides. Messrs. J. S. K. Hill, T. C. T. Buckley and David Dudley Field appearing for plaintiffs, and Messrs. A. J. Vanderpool, Mr. Lowrey, Clarkson N. Potter, and Charles O'Conor for defendants.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—MARCH 6.

Before Judge Loew and a Jury.

This Court adjourned over until to-morrow, (today,) no cause being ready for trial. Judge LOEW announced to the jurors summoned for Part II. that they would be excused until the 20th instant, it being the intention to divide the service of the term between the jurors of Part I. and Part II.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 6.

Before Judge Robinson.

THE LESLIE DIVORCE.

Frank Leslie vs. —— *Leslie.*—This case has again come into this Court, after having been to the Court of Appeals. It will be remembered that the plaintiff commenced a suit against the defendant, his wife, to obtain a decree of divorce. After the case had proceeded some time, the plaintiff desired voluntarily to discontinue, but leave to do so was refused by Judge Brady, at Special Term, until the accumulated alimony due under a previous order had been paid by plaintiff. From this order the plaintiff appealed to the General Term, and thence to the Court of Appeals, the decision of Judge Brady being sustained in both Courts.

The motion is now to settle the order in conformity with the decision of the Court of last resort.

Decision reserved.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—MARCH 6.

Before Judge Joseph F. Daly.

THE VALUE OF HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD BONDS—GOLD OR GREENBACKS.

Henry W. T. Mali et al. vs. *The Hudson River Railroad Company.*—This was an action to recover the cash value of over $14,000 bonds of the Hudson River Railroad Company, of the issue of 1850, and payable on the 1st of January, 1870. The question involved was, whether the bonds were payable in gold or its equivalent, or in legal-tender notes, according to the amount of the face of the bonds, plaintiffs claiming the value in gold or its equivalent, and the defendants insisting on their right to pay in currency. The case was tried several days since before Judge DALY without a jury, and today counsel summed up. Mr. Augustus F. Smith presented the following points on behalf of plaintiffs:

First—The fifth section of the act of 1869, which authorized the consolidation, seems to dispose of the objection to the form of the oath and all kindred objections. (See laws of 1869, p. 2,402.)

Second—The Supreme Court of the United States has settled the point, that a party holding an obligation made before the legal-tender acts, is entitled to recover the equivalent of gold. (Hepburn vs. Griswold, 8; Wallace, 603.)

Third—The same Court has settled the point that a plaintiff has the right, in a case like this, to have his damages assessed in currency. (Butler vs. Howitz, 7 Wallace, 258.)

Fourth—The legal effect of the contract in question is, that the plaintiffs were entitled to be paid the face of the bond on Feb. 1, 1870, in gold or its equivalent. The defendants having failed to pay, the plaintiffs are entitled to be indemnified. Just as if the defendants had bound themselves to deliver 100 barrels of flour, they must pay the value of the flour on the day, with interest from that time. Or, as if the defendants had drawn a bill on England which was protested they must pay the money with the rate of exchange on the day when they are bound to pay. The rule is that the debtor must seek the creditor, not the converse. (Harris vs. Mulock, 9 How. P. R. 402.)

Fifth—As to the interest, doubtless the same rule applies, but perhaps we are not entitled to interest on the interest. This would be otherwise, we think, if there was a coupon, which is in form a promissory note.

Sixth—We are entitled to recover the face of the bonds, with the gold premium, on Feb. 1, 1870, with interest from that day. We are also entitled to the six months interest due Feb. 1, 1870, with the gold premium on that day, but without interest on this interest.

On behalf of the defendant it was contended that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States related only to contracts which by their terms became payable before the passage of the Legal Tender act, and not, as in this case, to contracts maturing after the passage of such act.

The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

Augustus F. Smith, of Martin & Smith, for plaintiffs. Mr. Strong for defendants.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 6.

FIRST BOARD.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C	116	100	West. Union Tel	53¾
40,000	do	116⅛	600	do	53⅝
1,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62	112⅝	700	do s3	53⅝
500	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	112¾	30	do	53⅝
60,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	111⅝	400	do b3	53⅝
155,000	do	111½	1400	do bet. call	53⅝
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	111⅝	200	do	53⅝
10,000	U. S. 10-40 C	109⅝	150	Quicksilver M. Co	13⅜
40,000	U. S. 6s, Cur	114⅛	100	do	13⅜
60,000	do b3	114⅜	200	Quicksilver Pref	19⅜
30,000	do	114⅜	200	Brunswick City L	8
50,000	do	114⅜	100	do	8⅛
25,000	do	114¼	900	Pacific M. S. Co	46
10,000	do c	114¼	200	do	46⅛
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, old	64⅝	2200	do bet. call	46⅛
1,000	do	64½	200	do	45⅞
6,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	64⅞	200	do	45¾
10,000	Va. St. 6s, new	64⅞	200	Adams Express	70¾
28,000	Va. St. 6s, old	65⅞	200	do	70¾
4,000	Ga. St. 7s, G. Bs	94	33	Wells-Fargo Ex	42½
3,000	N. Car. Old Bs	49	100	do	43
2,000	do	48¾	135	U. S. Express	51
11,000	S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July	60	200	do	51¼
1,000	do	60½	200	Am. M. U. Ex	47½
6,000	do Ap. & Oct.	62	200	do	47¾
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	91¼	21	Am. Ex. Scrip	7
3,000	do	91⅝	300	N. Y. Cen. & H. R.	97⅛
5,000	do	91½	200	do s3	97⅛
2,000	do	91⅝	200	do b30	97⅛
4,000	N.Y.St.7s,B.L.r	107⅛	200	Erie Railway	22⅛
2,000	B., N.Y.&E. 1 M	89	400	Erie R. Pref. b. c.	46
6,000	Mo. So. S. F. Bs	100	1500	Reading R	101
16,000	Cen. Pac. G. Bs	95⅞	2500	do bet. call	101
2,000	U. Pac. 1st M	85¾	200	do	100¾
2,000	do	85½	200	Harlem Railroad	127¾
14,000	do	85	200	do	128
30,000	U. Pac. L. Gs	75	600	L. S. & M. S. R	98¼
10,000	do	75⅛	200	do	98⅜
1,000	U. Pac. Ins. In	75½	600	do s30	98¼
1,000	Chi. & N. W. C	88⅛	100	Mich. Cen. R	118
10,000	do	88	50	Panama R. b. c.	75
2,000	Chi. & N.W. 1st	93⅞	700	Union Pac. R	31⅛
10,000	H.& St.J.& S.C.B.	102⅝	200	do	31⅛
2,000	Tol. & W. 1st M., St. L. Div	80⅝	1400	Clev. & Pitts. R	109¾
2,000	Tol. & W. 1 M. c.	91⅛	200	do	109½
2,000	Tol. & W.C.C.Bs	93	1700	Chi. & N. W. R	80⅝
4,000	N.J. Cen. N. Bs	100⅛	300	do	81
10,000	P., F.W.& Chi. 2d	97	300	do	80⅞
3,000	Gt. West. 2d	83⅛	200	Chi. & N. W. Pref	93¾
5,000	Clev. & P. 4th	81	325	C., C., C. & Ind. R	84
1,000	Ohio & Miss. 1st	99	200	do bet. call	84¼
1,000	Mich. So. 2d	97⅛	200	N. J. Cen	106¾
3,000	St.L.& I.M. 1st	89⅞	100	Chi. & R. I. R	112¾
2,000	C.,C.& I.Cen. 1st	85	200	do	112⅝
20,000	do	84¾	550	Mil. & St. P. Pref	77¾
500	Lake S. div. bds	94⅛	200	do	77⅝
1,000	do	95	400	Tol., Wab. & West	55⅝
2,000	Long Dock bds	86	50	do	55⅝
100,000	A. D. & I. Co. 7s	86	100	P., F. W. & C. Gu.	96
5	Fourth Nat. Bank	109	338	Del., L. & W. R	105¾
35	Park Bank	157	200	do bet. call	105¾
70	Del. & Hud. Canal	116	200	do	105¾
100	Md. Coal Co	31	100	Bost., Hart. & E. R.	1¾
250	Con. Coal of Md	29	200	Alt. & T. H. R	30¾
200	do b30	29	300	Chi. & Alton R	114
200	do bet. call	29¼	6	do	113¾
30	do	28¾	500	Ohio & Miss. R	44¾
100	Morris & Essex R	89¼	100	do	44
10	do	89⅞	100	do b3	44¼
500	H. & St. J. R	95	1000	do bet. call	44¼
140	do	95¼	600	do	43¾
200	do	96⅛	200	H. & St. J. R. Pf	103
100	Ohio & Miss. R. P.	73¾	500	Col., C. & I. C. R	21¾
			50	do	22

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, C., '81	116⅛	100	Adams Express	70¾
25,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62	112⅝	200	Erie Pref	46
7,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	112⅝	500	Pac. Mail S. S. Co	45¾
500	do small	112⅝	200	do	45¾
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	112⅝	1,100	do bet. call	46
13,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	112⅝	200	do	46⅛
6,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new c	111	100	do	46
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	111	100	West. Un. Tel	53⅝
4,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67 c	111⅛	500	do bet. call	53⅝
30,000	do	111⅛	200	do b30	53⅝
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68 c	111⅛	1,800	do	53⅝
5,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C	109⅝	200	do b30	53⅝
1,500	do small	109	1,500	do	53⅝
10,000	do	109⅝	300	do	54
50,000	U. S. 6s, Cur. b3	114⅛	100	do	54⅛
25,000	do	114¼	600	do	54⅛
51,000	Tenn. St. 6s, old	64	200	do	54⅛
10,000	do	64⅛	100	Reading Railroad	100⅝
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n	64⅛	100	L. S. & Mich. So	98⅛
10,000	Va. St. 6s, new	64⅛	100	do b3	98⅜
5,000	N. Car. 6s, Sp.T.	21⅛	100	do bet. call	98⅛
2,600	S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July	60⅛	200	do	98⅛
9,000	do Apl&Oc	62	50	Michigan Central	118⅛
1,000	Mo. St. 6s	91⅛	200	Union Pacific	29⅝
6,000	Un. Pac., 1st M	85	200	Clev. & Pitts	109¾
1,000	Gt W., 1st M. '88	87⅛	500	do	110
10,000	Cen. Pac. g. bds	95⅛	200	do	110⅛
10,000	H.&St.J.&s.C.B.	102⅛	200	do	110⅛
3,000	Chic. Bur.&Q.8s	109⅛	200	do	111
1,000	Mer.& Ea. 2d M	96	300	Chic. & N. W	80⅝
5,000	Han.&N. 1st M	82⅛	200	do bet. call	80⅝
5,000	Gt. W., 2d M	84	300	do Pref	93⅛
4,000	C.C.&I.C. 1st M	84⅛	200	do bet. call	93⅛
100	Canton Company	75	180	C. C. C. & Ind	84⅛
500	Quicksilver M. Co	13⅛	300	Chic. & Rock I	112⅛
300	Mariposa Pref	10⅛	100	Mil. & St. Paul	55
42	U. S. Ex. bet. call	51⅛	200	do bet. call	55
100	N.Y.C.&H.R.R.R.	97⅛	317	Mil. & St. P. Pref	77¾
10,000	N.Y.C.&H.C.fs	93⅛	200	do	77⅝
10,000	do bet. call	93⅛	10	Pitts., Ft.W.&C.G.	96
10,000	do	93⅛	300	Bos. Hart. & Erie	1⅛
100	Tol. W. & W	55⅛	100	Alton & Terre H	30¾
300	do	55⅛	400	Ohio & Miss	44⅛
			100	do s3	44⅛
			100	H. & St. Joseph	96
			200	Col. C. & Ind. Cen	21¾

MONDAY, March 6—P. M.

The sales of Gold today at 111@111½ ⅌ cent. indicated some appearance of firmness in demand, but without decided signs of speculation. The wants of the Import trade are large both to pay Customs and to buy Exchange, but while the firmness and high rates of Exchange so early in the Spring create the belief that considerable shipments of American Gold Coin must soon follow, the Gold Room is indisposed to speculate for a rise, owing to contingencies which may occur to create a supply of Exchange, when it will be most needed to take the place of Gold. The rates of Bills on London are a shade easier for sight, and a small fraction firmer for 60 days than on Saturday. Of the former there was a better offering from some of the Continental Bankers. Money is in free supply at 4@5 ⅌ cent. on call loan to the Brokers. Late in the day Gold was less firm at 111 ⅌ cent. The Customs demand of the day amounted to $614,000.

At the outset of the market and indeed up to 3 o'clock P. M., there was quite a dull feeling in the public funds, with some inclination to depress the 5-20s of 1867 and the 10-40 5 ⅌ cents. But later in the afternoon both descriptions recovered to 111½ and 109⅝@¾ ⅌ cent. respectively, and there was a very strong market for the Currency 6 ⅌ cents of 1893-95 and for the 6 ⅌ cent. Gold Bonds of 1881. The New-York Agents of Subscription for the New 5 ⅌ cent. Loan received their instructions this morning from Washington, but in the absence of advice as to when the new Bonds are likely to be ready for delivery, and the dates fixed for the Quarterly Interest, no large amount of business was attempted. The State Bonds of the south were steady; the Pacific Railway Mortgages and most of the Western Railway Bonds were firm, and the Stock Exchange again excited on the New-York and Western Roads, and some of the Miscellaneous Shares.

The market for these stocks opened somewhat tame in the morning, but soon became buoyant, and before 1 o'clock there was a pretty general advance on the last prices of Saturday. The demand for the Railway Stocks is taking daily a wider range, and several stocks scarcely noticed at the beginning of the present rise, like Hannibal and St. Joseph, both Common and Preferred, Morris and Essex and Cleveland and Pittsburg were made prominent in the dealings of Saturday and today, at a rapid advance in prices. The business in Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail was enormous through the day, and both made a further advance in prices. The North-west Stocks were especially firm among the Western Roads, and Lake Shore and New-York Central firm. At the very close of dealings in the Long Room and on Broad-street the general market was partially off, and the following quotations made as compared with Saturday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 6.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	109½	109¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	112½	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	111½	111½
American Gold	111	111
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109¾
New Bonds of Tennessee	64½	64¾
New-York Central and Hudson	97¼	97⅛
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	93½	93⅛
Reading Railroad	100¾	101⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	112½	112¾
North-west Common	80½	81⅛
North-west Preferred	92¾	94⅛
Pacific Mail	44¾	46⅛
St. Paul Preferred	77½	78
St. Paul Common	54½	55¼
Lake Shore	98½	98½
Ohio and Mississippi	44½	43¾
Toledo and Wabash	55¼	55½
Western Telegraph	52½	54⅛
Erie	22½	22
St. Joseph Common	95	96½
Union Pacific	30	30

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 6.

Gold receipts	$715,706 90
Gold payments	210,917 11
Gold balance	64,404,777 70
Currency receipts	361,538 19
Currency payments	450,170 62
Currency balance	8,755,078 35
Customs	614,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81	116⅛	5-20 coup., '67	111⅛
5-20 coup., '62	112⅝	5-20 coup., '68	111⅛
5-20 coup., '64	112⅝	10-40 reg	109⅛
5-20 coup., '65	112⅝	10-40 coup	109⅝
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	111⅛	6s Currency	114⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old	64	Connecticut 6s	101
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	64¼	Rhode Island 6s	100
Virginia 6s, old	65	Alabama 8s	100
Va. 6s, new bonds	70	Ohio 6s, 1881	101
Virginia 6s, reg. old	52½	Ohio 6s, 1886	101½
Virginia 6s, reg., '66	62	Ill. Canal bonds, 1870	110
Virginia 6s, reg., '67	57½	Ill. coupon 6s, 1877	100
Georgia 6s	82½	Ill. coupon 6s, 1879	100
Ga. 7s, new bonds	90½	Ill. War Loan	100
North Carolina 6s, old	48½	Ind. 6s, War Loan	100
N. C., Funding Act, '66	29	Indiana 5s	100
N. C., Funding Act, '68	30½	N. Y. R. Bounty L'n	107¼
N. C. new bonds	27	N. Y. C. Bounty L'n	107¼
N. C. Special Tax	20½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	106⅛
South Carolina 6s	71	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	106⅛
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	62	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	106⅛
S. C. 6s, April & Oct	61½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	106⅛
Missouri 6s	91½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	106⅛
Mo. H. & St. Jo. issue	90	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	106⅛
Louisiana 6s	69	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	100
La. new bonds	62	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	100
La. 6s, Levee bonds	85	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76	100
California 7s	110		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92	Tol. & Wab. con. con	83
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	90	Han. & Naples 1st	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	90	G. West. 1st, '88	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub	90	G. West. 1st, '88	87¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	G. West. 2d, '93	83¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	98	Gal. & Chi. ex	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	98	Gal. & Chi. 2d	94
Erie 1st ex	96	Chi., R. I. & Pac	98¾
Erie 1st ind	94	Mor. & Es. 1st	108¼
Erie 7s, 2d, '79	91½	Mor. & Es. 2d	96
Erie 7s, 3d, '83	89½	N. J. Cen. 2d	100
Erie 7s, 4th, '80	86½	N. J. Cen. new bs	100
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	88	P., F. W. & Chi. 1st	102
Hud. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85	101	P., F. W. & Chi. 2d	97
Harlem 1st	101	P., F. W. & Chi. 3d	93¾
Har., Con. M. & S. F.	87	Clev. & P. con. S. F.	88
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds	91½	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	98¾
Mich. C. 1st, 8s, '82	118	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	96
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st	106	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	80¾
Mich. S. 7 ⅌ c. 2d	97¼	Chi. & Alt. 1st	100
M. S. & N. I., S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	109¾	Chi. & Alt. inc	95
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo	96	Ohio & Miss. 1st	99
Cen. Pac. bds	95¾	Ohio & Miss. con	88¾
U. Pac. 1st bds	85	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	93¾
U. Pac. L. G. 7s	75	Penin. bds	90
U. Pac. inc., 10s	75	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	89¾
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '75	106	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s	104
Alt. & T. H. 1st	96	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	94
Alt. & T. H. 2d pf	84¾	Mil. & St. P. 1st	93¾
Alt. & T. H. 2d inc	75¾	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	87
Chi. & N. W., S. F.	95¾	Mil. & St. P. 2d	85
Chi. & N. W. int. bs	93¾	Chi. & Mil. 1st	93¾
Chi. & N. W. 1st	93¾	Jol. & Chi. 1st	105
C. & N. W. c. 7 ⅌ c., c.	88	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	84¾
Han. & St. J. l. g. con	102¾	Col., C. & Ind. 2d	61
Lack. & West. bds	100¾	Tol., P. & W., E. D	85¾
Del., L. & West. 1st	100	Tol., P. & W., W. D	82¾
Tol. & Wab. 1st ex	91¾	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Tol. & W. 1st, S. L. div	80¾	Bos., H. & E. guar	20
Tol. & Wab. 2d	87	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	82¾
Tol. & Wab. eq. bds	79¾		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	134	Continental	94
Manhattan	153	St. Nicholas	114½
Merchants'	113½	Importers' & Traders'	160
Mechanics'	135	Park	156
Union	140	Manuf. & Merchants'	99
America	148	Central National	104½
City	228	Fourth National	108¾
Phenix	107½	Ninth National	110
North River	85	Tenth National	118
Tradesmen's	151	Oriental	155
Butchers' & Drovers'	150	Gold Exchange	70
Mechanics' & Traders'	135	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass	99
National	116	Del. & Hud. Canal	116
Merch'ts Exchange	101½	Penn. Coal	215
Leather Manufac'rs	200	Md. Coal Co	30
State of New-York	113½	American Coal	37
Commerce	119	Spring Mount. Coal	35
Broadway	290	Canton Co., Balt	73¾
Ocean	91	Con. Coal of Md	28¾
Mercantile	125	Cumb. Coal & Iron	30
American Exchange	115½	West. Union Tel	53¾
Chatham	166	Quicksilver Mining	13¾
Bk. of the Republic	116	Quicksilver Pf	19¾
Bank of N. America	102½	Mariposa Mining	5
Hanover	101½	Mariposa Pf	9¾
Irving	115	Mar. Trustee Cert's	22
Metropolitan	130½	Boston Water Power	31
People's	140	Adams Express	70¾
Grocers'	116	Wells-Fargo Express	42¾
East River	113	W. F. Ex. Scrip	2
Market	125	Am. M. U. Express	47¾
Nassau	108	United States Ex	51
Shoe and Leather	160	Pacific Mail	46
Corn Exchange	125		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MARCH 6.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101½	101¾
City 6s, new	101⅝	101½
Camden and Amboy	116½	116¾
Pennsylvania Central	61½	61⅝
Reading	100¾	101
Lehigh Valley	60¾	60⅞
Catawissa Preferred	39¾	39⅞
Philadelphia and Erie	27½	27¾
Northern Central	40¾	41
Lehigh Navigation	35	35¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	88½	88¾

Messrs. BALTZER & TOAKS, Bankers of this City, have been added by the Secretary of the Treasury to the list of subscription Agents for the New Loan of the United States.

We understand that Messrs. HENRY CLEWS & Co. and the First National Bank of Messrs. THOMPSON have each forwarded a subscription of $1,000,000 to the New Loan. The National Currency Bank has sent forward a subscription of $250,000.

Among the last Acts of the Forty-first Congress was the passage of a law authorizing the Secretary to issue duplicates of lost or destroyed Certificates of the Registered United States under certain precautions and bonds of indemnity. Heretofore the owners of such Stocks have been compelled to go to Congress for special Acts of relief.

We understand that subscriptions to the amount of $200,000 to the New Loan were made today through Messrs. J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co.

The house of Messrs. GLENDENING, DAVIS & AMORY (of New-York and Philadelphia) today sent forward to the Secretary of the Treasury a subscription of $250,000 to the new Five ⅌ Cent. Stock.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. W. & J. O'BRIEN of the First Mortgage Bonds of the South-side Road of Long Island, 7 ⅌ cent., free of Government tax.

The purchases of United States 5-20s by the Treasury on Wednesday of this week, will be $2,000,000, and the sales of Gold on Thursday, $2,000,000.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES.

FOR REFUNDING UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1871.

Public notice is hereby given, that books will be opened on the 6th day of March next in this country and in Europe, for subscriptions to the National Loan, under the Act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the Refunding of the National Debt," and the Act in amendment thereof, approved Jan. 20, 1871.

The proposed loan comprises three classes of Bonds, namely:

First—Bonds to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second—Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.

Third—Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Subscriptions to the loan will have preference in the following order, namely:

First—Subscriptions that may be first made for five per cent. Bonds to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars, of which there will be reserved, for twenty days, one-half for subscribers in this country and one-half for subscribers in foreign countries.

Second—Subscriptions for equal amounts of each class of Bonds.

Third—Subscriptions for equal amounts of Bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent., and of Bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Fourth—Subscriptions for any five per cent. Bonds that may not be subscribed for in the preceding classes.

When a subscription is made, the subscriber will be required to deposit two per cent. of the amount thereof in coin or currency of the United States, or in bonds of the class to be exchanged, to be accounted for by the Government when the new Bonds are delivered, and payment may be made either in coin or in bonds of the United States, known as Five-twenty Bonds, at their par value.

The coin received in payment will be applied to the redemption of Five-twenty Bonds, and the debt of the United States will not be increased by this loan.

The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons, as may be desired by subscribers. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000; and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or Designated Depositary of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August and November, in each year.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues to the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority.

After maturity, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The bonds will be issued at the United States Treasury, but the agents for the negotiation of the loan in Europe are authorized to make arrangements with subscribers for the transmission of the bonds to the agents through whom subscriptions may be received.

Subscribers in the United States will receive the new bonds of the agents with whom the subscriptions are made.

In the United States, the National Banks are authorized to receive subscriptions, and subscriptions may also be made at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, or of any Assistant Treasurer, or at the Designated Depositaries at Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, Ohio, Louisville, Ky., Mobile, Ala., and Pittsburg, Penn.

The following banking houses are also authorized to act as agents in receiving subscriptions in the United States, viz:

NEW-YORK CITY.

Austin Baldwin & Co.	James G. King's Sons.
Baker & Kitchen.	Kountze Brothers.
A. Belmont & Co.	Leonard, Sheldon & Foster.
Blake Brothers & Co.	Maitland, Phelps & Co.
Brown Brothers & Co.	Marx & Co.
Budge, Schiff & Co.	Morton, Bliss & Co.
Cecil, Stout & Thayer.	P. M. Myers & Co.
John J. Cisco & Son.	George Opdyke & Co.
Clark, Dodge & Co.	E. D. Randolph & Co.
Henry Clews & Co.	Reid, Leo & Content.
Jay Cooke & Co.	Security Bank.
Dabney, Morgan & Co.	J. & W. Seligman & Co.
Thomas Denny & Co.	Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	Soutter & Co.
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	Edward Sweet & Co.
Fisk & Hatch.	Moses Taylor & Co.
Frank & Gans.	Trevor & Colgate.
Gibson, Casanova & Co.	Turner Brothers.
Glendinning, Davis & Amory.	Union Trust Company.
	Van Schaick & Co.
Hatch & Foote.	Vermilye & Co.
W. T. Hatch & Son.	L. Von Hoffman & Co.
Edward Haight.	Wells, Fargo & Co.
H. A. Heiser's Sons.	Winslow, Lanier & Co.
Howes & Macy.	Baltzer & Taaks.

PHILADELPHIA.

Barker Brothers & Co.	Henry L. Fell & Brother.
C. & H. Borie.	Gaw, Bacon & Co.
C. Camblos & Co.	Glendinning, Davis & Co.
E. W. Clark & Co.	W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen.
Jay Cooke & Co.	
De Haven & Brother.	W. Painter & Co.
Drexel & Co.	Sailor & Stevenson.
Elliott, Collins & Co.	D. C. W. Smith & Co.
Emory, Benson & Co.	Townsend, Whelen & Co.

BOSTON, MASS.

Blake Brothers.	Lee, Higginson & Co.
Brewster, Sweet & Co.	Page, Richardson & Co.
Dupee, Beck & Sayles.	Spencer, Vila & Co.
Foote & French.	Stone & Downer.
Head & Perkins.	Tower, Giddings & Torrey.
Hubbard Brothers & Co.	Walker & Merriam.
Kidder, Peabody & Co.	

BALTIMORE, MD.

R. W. Cox & Co.	McKim & Co.
Wm. Fisher & Son.	J. J. Nicholson & Sons.
Hooper, Reese & Co.	Thomas R. Rich & Co.
Johnston Brothers & Co.	

CHICAGO, ILL.

Hibernian Banking Association.	George C. Smith & Bro.
	M. P. Stone & Co.
Lunt, Preston & Kean.	Wrenn, Ullman & Co.
National Loan and Trust Company.	

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Samuel A. Gaylord & Co.	Leonard Matthews.
Haskell & Co.	National Loan Bank.
Lucas Bank.	Taussig, Gempp & Co.

PITTSBURG, PENN.

James T. Brady & Co.	Masonic Deposit Saving Bank.
N. Holmes & Sons.	S. McClean & Co.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

C. F. Adae & Co.	Hewson, White & Co.
G. H. Bussing & Co.	E. Kinney & Co.
Espey, Heidelbach & Co.	Larkin, Wright & Co.
Gilmore, Dunlap & Co.	Seasongood, Netter & Co.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Everett, Weddell & Co.	Price Brothers.
E. B. Hale & Co.	Henry Wick & Co.
J. V. Painter.	George S. Wright.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Bartlit & Smith.	Rickley & Brother.
Hayden, Hutcheson & Co.	Commercial Bank.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Jay Cooke & Co.	Middleton & Co.
Fant, Washington & Co.	Riggs & Co.

CONNECTICUT.

Hartford.—George P. Bissell & Co.
Waterbury.—Elton Banking Company.
New-Haven.—H. H. Bunnell; Chase & Higginson; E. S. Scranton & Co.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington.—R. R. Robinson & Co.

INDIANA.

Evansville.—W. J. Lowry & Co.
Indianapolis.—S. A. Fletcher & Co.

IOWA.

Keokuk.—Keokuk Savings Bank.

KANSAS.

Leavenworth.—Scott & Co.; Leavenworth Savings Bank.

KENTUCKY.

Louisville.—C. N. Warren & Co.

MAINE.

Bangor.—P. M. Blake.

MARYLAND.

Hagerstown.—Appleman & Co.

MASSACHUSETTS.

New-Bedford.—S. P. Burt.

MICHIGAN.

Detroit.—Detroit Savings Fund Association; A. Ives & Son; David Preston & Co.

NEW-YORK.

Albany.—Thomas Squires.
Attica.—Benedict & Doty.
Buffalo.—White's Bank.
Suspension Bridge.—Witmer Brothers.

OHIO.

Alliance.—Greiner, Steele & Co.; E. Teeters & Son.
Cadiz.—Rezin, Welch & Co.
Canton.—George D. Harter & Brother; Stark County Bank.
Dayton.—Harshman & Gorman; V. Winters & Son.
Newark.—Edward Franklin's Sons; Robbins, Wing, Warner & Co.
Steubenville.—R. Sherrard & Co.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Altoona.—Kerr & Co.; W. M. Lloyd & Co.
Bedford.—Reed & Schell.
Bellefonte.—Wm. F. Reynolds & Co.
Chambersburg.—Austin, Elder & Fletcher.
Doylestown.—J. Hart & Co.
Ebensburg.—Lloyd & Co.
Franklin.—R. Lamberton.
Greensburg.—Lloyd, Huff & Co.
Harrisburg.—Dauphin Deposit Bank; Dougherty Brothers & Co.; Mechanics' Bank.
Lancaster.—Evans, McEvoy & Co.; Reed, McGrann & Co.
Meadville.—J. R. Dick & Co.
Oil City.—Oil City Savings Bank.
Renovo.—R. B. Caldwell & Co.
Scranton.—George Sanderson & Co.
Sharon.—J. Bleakley, Son & Co.
Somerset.—Schell & Kimmel.
Titusville.—Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.
Towanda.—G. F. Mason & Co.; Pomeroy Brothers.
Tyrone.—Lloyd, Caldwell & Co.
Washington.—Samuel Hazlett.
Westchester.—Kirk, MacVeagh & Co.
Wilkesbarre.—A. H. Emley; F. V. Rochafellow.

RHODE ISLAND.

Providence.—Green & Cranston.

WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee.—Candee, Ambler & Co.; Marshall & Ilsley.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

PROGRESS OF REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF UNITED STATES.

	Maximum War Debt, July 31, 1865.	Debt at close of last Adm'n, March 1, 1869.	Present Outstand'g Debt, March 1, 1871.
Five-twenty six per cent. stock	$606,669,300	$1,602,587,350	$1,424,086,300
Other six per cent. stocks	207,301,042	283,677,400	283,678,300
Ten-forty five per cent. stock	172,770,100	194,567,300	194,567,300
Other five per cent. stock	27,022,000	27,022,000	20,000,000
Three-year 7.30 per cent. notes	830,000,000		
Three-year six per cent. notes	212,121,470		
Total funded	$2,150,784,112	$2,107,854,050	$1,922,342,700
Greenback notes	$473,114,769	$356,021,073	$350,100,186
Greenback certificates		7,140,000	35,235,000
Gold certificates	203,822,846	23,775,880	25,237,560
Fractional currency	25,750,032	35,781,547	40,078,748
Past-due notes and bonds	17,283,120	6,422,464	3,281,112
Total Treasury circulation	$721,950,786	$429,140,644	$484,830,646
Less gold in Treasury	35,337,866	38,741,281	103,174,209
	$686,612,920	$390,399,363	$381,656,437
Less currency balance	81,401,775	16,853,529	20,854,606
Net Treasury circulation	$605,211,145	$373,545,834	$360,801,731
Total principal of debt	$2,755,995,275	$2,481,399,904	$2,283,144,431
Yearly interest, in gold	$64,419,638	$124,255,650	$113,184,949
Yearly interest, in currency	87,412,423	2,134,200	1,067,140
Total amount of interest charge	$151,832,061	$126,389,850	$114,252,089

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1871.

☞ THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD,

A NEW TRUNK LINE FROM THE SEA-BOARD TO THE WEST,

Is already completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs, 227 miles, and there remain but 200 miles now under construction, to complete it to the Western terminus on the Ohio River, 315 miles below Pittsburg, at the head of *reliable and continuous* navigation.

The completed portion of the Road is doing a GOOD LOCAL BUSINESS, which will be enormously increased as it progresses and opens the immense mineral riches of Virginia and West Virginia, whose coal and iron are celebrated for their quality and abundance, and would alone enrich the means of communication which affords them access to the markets East and West.

The advantages of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad AS A GREAT EAST AND WEST THROUGH LINE, for the transportation of the heavy freights, (which constitute the principal part of the East and West through traffic,) are numerous and important.

1. A SHORT ROUTE between the Atlantic coast and the Great West.
2. LOW GRADES.
3. LIGHT CURVES.
4. A GENIAL CLIMATE, which admits of safe, economical and rapid railroad operation throughout the year.
5. EAST AND WEST TERMINI, at favorable points on tide-water and the Ohio River.
6. A VERY LARGE THROUGH AND LOCAL TRAFFIC awaiting its progress.
7. A COMPARATIVELY LIGHT CAPITAL AND DEBT, and consequently a light tax upon traffic for payment of interest and dividends.

All these conditions favor a cheap and economical working of the line, which will enable the Chesapeake and Ohio route to do a profitable East and West through business at rates which would not pay by the more difficult and costly lines, *and to control an enormous South-western through trade.*

We are now authorized to sell an additional amount of FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Company, at the original price of 90 *and accrued interest.*

The Bonds are secured by a mortgage upon the entire road, franchises and property of the Company, WHICH NOW, IN COMPLETED ROAD AND WORK DONE, EXCEEDS THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF THE MORTGAGE; and which, when completed, will be worth at least $30,000,000.

A *Sinking Fund* of $100,000 per annum is provided for their redemption.

They are issued as Coupons or Registered Bonds, and in denominations of

$100, $500 and $1,000.

Interest payable May and November, in the City of New-York.

The superior advantages, valuable property and franchises, and able and honorable management of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company render it one of the most substantial, reliable and trustworthy corporations in the country, and commend its securities to the unhesitating confidence of capitalists and investors.

Pamphlets, maps and full particulars furnished upon application.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers.

☞ ONE OF THE BEST INVESTMENTS IN THE MARKET!—St. Louis and South-eastern first mortgage convertible seven per cent. gold bonds, issued upon finished road running to St. Louis and doing a profitable business. Price 92½ and interest.

Inquire for particulars of
GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.,
M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.,
and at the office of the Company, 51 Liberty-st.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILWAY.—The completion of this Road has given to its First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds an established character equal to any mortgage issue dealt in at the Stock Exchange. We are prepared to buy and sell these bonds, at any time, at our banking-house, at market price—thus placing them on the same basis, for temporary or permanent investment, with Governments or any other security.

These bonds are a first and only mortgage of $20,000 per mile, based on a railroad that has cost $40,000, and which commands, without competition, all the traffic of Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota—shortening the distance from St. Paul to Chicago 45 miles, and to St. Louis more than 90 miles.

The net earnings are already largely in excess of interest on the bonds, and no doubt exists that they will more than double within the ensuing year.

A contract has been secured with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company obligating the latter to invest 50 per cent. of gross earnings derived from traffic with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Road in the bonds of this Company. This arrangement makes a practical consolidation of the two roads, and establishes a large sinking fund for the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Bonds.

The convertibility privilege in these bonds enables them to be exchanged for stock, at par, at any time. This secures to the holder, at his option, a share in any excess of earnings over the interest obligation.

An exchange of Government securities for these bonds returns 9¾ per cent. interest, instead of 5 per cent., which is all that Government pay at present price, besides leaving an immediate gain of about 20 per cent. in price for reinvestment.

The subscription price of the bonds is 90, and accrued interest in currency.

All marketable securities taken in exchange, free of commission and express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.
SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD COMPANY
OF LONG ISLAND
SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
COUPON OR REGISTERED,
FOR SALE BY
WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN,
NO. 58 WALL-ST.

☞ ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE UNDERSIGNED connected with advertising the United States Loans authorized by act of Congress July 14, 1870, in this country, should be addressed to care of Treasury Office, New-York. C. C. NORVELL, In charge of U. S. Loan Advertising.

☞ TO BROKERS.—Wanted, a position as bookkeeper or cashier in a stock or gold house, by a young man thoroughly posted in the business; best of references given. Address W. L. J., Box No. 5,251 Post-office.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 6, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	23	Spirits Turp., bbls	12
Bees-wax, pkgs	8	Resin, bbls	395
Broom-corn, bales	65	Pork, bbls	1,329
Cotton, bales	8,410	Beef, pkgs	1,523
Cotton-seed, bags	2,013	Cut-meats, pkgs	681
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	100	Grease, pkgs	278
Dried Fruit, pkgs	251	Lard, tcs	994
Eggs, bbls	1,368	Stearine, pkgs	201
Flour, bbls	9,770	Butter, pkgs	2,520
Wheat, bushels	5,025	Cheese, pkgs	538
Corn, bushels	33,237	Tallow, pkgs	60
Oats, bushels	9,320	Dressed Hogs, No	33
Rye, bushels	400	Oil-lard, bbls	93
Malt, bushels	4,325	Oil-cake, pkgs	608
Grass-seed, bushels	2,596	Pea-nuts, bags	226
Beans, bushels	820	Rice, pkgs	12
Peas, bushels	300	Sumac, bags	128
Corn-meal, bbls	100	Sugar, (N. O.) bbls	32
Corn-meal, bags	1,800	Sugar, (N. O.) hhds	48
Hops, bales	159	Starch, bxs	1,625
Hides, No	2,116	Tobacco, hhds	553
Hides, bales	528	Tobacco, bxs. and cs	2,145
Leather, sides	7,990	Tea, half chests	2
Moss, bales	108	Whisky, bbls	505
Molasses, (N.O.) bbls	1,175	Wool, bales	69

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Helvetia*, for Liverpool—49 bales Leather, 2,958 bales Cotton, 129 hhds. Tobacco, 277 boxes Bacon, 10 pkgs. Oil-cake, 34,475 bushels Corn, 400 bbls. Pork, 350 bags Divi Divi, 14 pkgs. Clocks, 25 cases Oil Peppermint, 10 pkgs. Bees-wax, 100 tcs. Beef, 32 tcs. Lard, 28 Hams.

By the steamer *City of Baltimore*, for Liverpool—1,000 tcs. Beef, 5,200 bushels Corn, 818 bales Cotton, 8,650 bushels Wheat, 610 tcs. Lard, 100 boxes Bacon.

By the ship *Knight of Snowdon*, for Liverpool—100 bales Cotton, 650 tcs. Lard, 650 bbls. Pork, 100 boxes Bacon, 300 tcs. Beef, 11 hhds. Tobacco, 400 bbls. Syrup, 100 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 81 cases Sewing-machines, 8 cases Wagon Spokes.

By the ship *Hudson*, for London—8,917 bbls. Flour, 500 bales Hops, 650 tcs. Beef, 239 tcs. Pork, 859 bbls. Pork, 3,398 bbls. Resin, 3,000 bbls. Linseed Cake, 800 pkgs. Pressed Corn, 100 pkgs. Bacon, 49 cases Manufactured Tobacco, 43 pkgs. Drugs, 22 boxes Merchandise, 114 pkgs. Manufactured Tobacco.

By the bark *Hetterdahl*, for Cork and orders—930 bbls. Naphtha.

By the brig *Alpha*, for Cork and orders—1,530 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Abbie Thomas*, for Amsterdam—3,838 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Ada*, for Gibraltar and orders—1,120 cases Refined Petroleum, 100 boxes Florida Water, 95 hhds. Tobacco, 112 cases Tobacco, 3,700 Staves.

ASHES—Have been in light request at $5 75@$7 25 for Pots, and $8 75@$9 25 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been more sought after at 34c.@35c. for Yellow, ⅌ lb.

CANDLES—Have been in very moderate request, in a jobbing way, at previous figures.

COCOA—Has been quoted steady, but the reported dealings have been unimportant.

CEMENT—Has been in quiet moderate demand, at former rates.

COFFEE—Rio has been quiet but steady. Maracaibo has been in some demand, and sales have been reported of 1,780 bags on private terms. In other kinds no important movements have been reported. Values show no change of moment. We quote: Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@15½c.; Rio, 10c.@14c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12c.@14½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@16c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13½c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 10c.@10½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—There has been an active business reported since our last, for early delivery, at about previous rates for grades above Low Middling, but at a reduction of ⅛c. on Low Middling, ⅜c. on good ordinary; and ⅛c. on ordinary; sales, 6,923 bales (of which 726 bales were to arrive) including 6,645 bales to shippers, and 278 bales to spinners. For forward delivery, a brisk trade has been reported, at a reduction of ⅛c. ⅌ lb; sales 29,800 bales, basis of Low Middling, including, on Saturday evening, for March, 400 bales at 13⅛c., 500 bales at 13 9-16c.; April, 200 bales at 13 9-16c., 1,900 bales at 13⅝c.; 100 bales, April, and 100 bales, May, at 13⅝c., together; May, 200 bales at 13 11-16c., 1,400 bales at 13¾c.; June, 700 bales at 13¾c.; July, 100 bales at 13¾c.; 800 bales at 14c.; August, 100 bales at 14c.; 200 bales, free on board, Charleston, on private terms. And to-day, March, 800 bales at 13⅛c., 1,600 bales at 13⅜c., 600 bales at 13 5-16c., 1,800 bales at 13⅛c., 800 bales at 13 3-16c., 500 bales at 13¼c.; 200 bales, March, and 200 bales, April, at 13⅜c., together; 100 bales, March, and 100 bales, April, at 13⅛c., together; April, 100 bales at 13⅜c., 600 bales at 13 7-16c., 1,600 bales at 13⅜c., 2,100 bales at 13⅛c., 900 bales at 13 5-16c., 200 bales at 13 3-16c., 300 bales at 13¼c., 100 bales at 13 1-16c.; 500 bales, April, and 500 bales, May, at 13⅜c., together; May, 100 bales at 13 11-16c., 200 bales at 13 9-16c., 700 bales at 13⅜c., 500 bales at 13 7-16c., 700 bales at 13⅜c., 100 bales at 13 5-16c., 800 bales at 13⅜c., 100 bales at 13 3-16c.; 200 bales, May, at 13⅜c., and 300 bales, May, at 13 7-16c., together; 100 bales, May, and 100 bales, June, at 13⅜c., together; June, 200 bales at 13¾c., 600 bales at 13⅝c., 1,000 bales at 13⅝c., 400 bales at 13 7-16c., 800 bales at 13⅜c., 300 bales at 13 5-16c., 300 bales at 13⅜c.; 100 bales June, July and August at 13⅝c., together; July, 100 bales at 13¾c., 100 bales at 13⅝c., 400 bales at 13⅝c.; August, 200 bales at 13⅞c., 600 bales at 13¾c., 300 bales at 13 11-16c. The average quotations of Saturday's forward deliveries were: March, 13.57c.; April, 13.59c.; May, 13.69c.; June, 13.81c.; July sold at 13 15-16c.; August sold at 14c. The receipts at this port were 8,410 bales, including 2,054 bales ⅌ rail, 2,104 bales from New-Orleans, 1,159 bales from Norfolk, 1,502 bales from Charleston, 1,520 bales from Savannah, 71 bales from Washington, N. C.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
Good Ordinary	12⅛	12⅜	12⅝	12⅝
Low Middling	13⅜	13⅝	14⅛	14⅛
Middling	14⅛	14⅜	15⅛	15⅛
Good Middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	8,410
Receipts last week	31,439
Receipts the preceding week	20,115
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	732,742
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,243
Receipts preceding year	658,429
Exports since our last	3,876
Exports since Sept. 1	394,492
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	430,042
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	323,507
Estimated stock here	114,500

DRUGS, DYES AND DYE-WOODS—Have generally attracted less attention, at less buoyant prices.

EARTHENWARE—The demand has been more satisfactory, and prices have been fairly supported.

FEATHERS—Have been steady but dull since our last.

FISH—There has been some increase of demand, in a jobbing way, on the basis of previous quotations.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The market has been quiet, but prices have been quoted firmer, and stocks have not been offered with much freedom.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a fair inquiry noted for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, prices of which have favored sellers and reduced offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,400 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6 10@$6 70; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 85@$7 10; very good to fancy, $7 10@$7 40; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 85@$7 10; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 95@$7 20, ⅌ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl	$4 85@$5 90
Sour Flour	5 00@ 6 65
Superfine State and Western	6 10@ 6 70
Extra State	6 85@ 7 40
Extra City, shipping brands	6 85@ 7 40
Extra Genesee	7 45@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 95@ 7 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 25@ 9 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 85@ 7 10
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 15@ 9 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 15@10 25

Southern Flour has been in fair demand at buoyant rates; sales reported since our last of 870 bbls., in lots, at $6 25@$7 35 for poor to good, and $7 35@$9 75 for good to choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues in good demand at $4 35@$6 30 for very inferior to very choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 350 bbls. Corn-meal has been moderately inquired for at $3 75@$4 10 for Yellow and White Western; $3 85@$4 for Jersey, and $4 05@$4 75 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 375 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been in demand at $2 85@$3 20 ⅌ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$6 25@$7 35
Southern Flour, good to very fancy extra	7 35@ 9 75
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 35@ 6 30
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 75@ 4 75
Corn-meal, puncheon	21 50@22 00

GRAIN—The Wheat market, though comparatively quiet, opened much more firmly under the decidedly favorable Liverpool telegrams, but closed rather heavily on a somewhat freer offering of samples. The export demand was moderate, having been checked, in part, by the early advance in values and hardening tendency in ocean freights. Millers were buying quite sparingly. There was very little of a speculative disposition apparent among buyers. The bulk of the business was in new crop Spring at $1 60@$1 61 for good to choice No. 2, chiefly at $1 60 for straight samples, in store, closing weak with $1 59½@$1 60 asked. Some inquiry was noted for Red and Amber Western at from $1 58@$1 63, chiefly for Amber at $1 63, in store, ⅌ bushel; also for old and mixed Spring at from $1 48@$1 55; and for White Wheat at $1 75@$1 90 for Fair to Choice, in lots, ⅌ bushel. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 83,000 bushels, in store and afloat, including White Western at $1 65@$1 85; Red and Amber Western at $1 58@$1 63, in store; No. 1 Spring, $1 61 bid, in store; No. 2 Spring, $1 60@$1 61, in store; Old and Mixed Spring at $1 48@$1 55; White Genesee at $1 80@$1 90; Red and Amber State (nominally) at $1 58@$1 63; New Red Amber and Southern at $1 60@$1 68; White Southern at $1 75@$1 90 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in light stock and good demand, mainly for shipment, at advanced prices, though closing less buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 59,000 bushels at 86c.@90c. for New Mixed Western, chiefly at 88c.@89c. for good to prime samples; 86c.@91c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 88c.@94c. for White do.; 82c.@85c. for odd lots from track, in poor condition, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been neglected and nominal at $1 10@$1 12 for good to prime Western, and $1 10@$1 15 for State, ⅌ bushel. Barley quiet and heavy at $1 05@$1 20 for ordinary to very choice Canada West, $1 05@$1 10 for Western, and $1@$1 02½ for State. Barley-malt has been slow of sale at 85c.@$1 20 for inferior to prime Canada, $1 05 for Western, and 90c.@95c. for State. Oats have been fairly active and quoted higher. The demand has been partly speculative. Sales have been reported since our last of 61,000 bushels at 66c.@71c., as the extremes, for inferior to prime new Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 67½c.@68c., in store, for Mixed Western; 68c.@70c. for do., afloat; 68c.@70½c. for State; 69c.@71c. for White Ohio, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 8,650 bushels Wheat, and 39,675 bushels Corn, for Liverpool.

Stock of Grain in Warehouse March 6, 1871.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	1,776,751	Barley	358,793
Corn	250,914	Malt	258,076
Oats	1,219,101	Peas	4,927
Rye	180,548		

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been firm, but inactive, at 10½c.@11c., and 12½c., gold, in bond, respectively.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in fair demand at $1 20 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 45 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw continues in request at from 85c.@$1 05 for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been in some request at uniform rates, including Manila, at 10c., gold; Jute at 5½c.@6½c., gold, with sales of 800 bales, on private terms, and Jute Butts at 4c.@4½c., currency, ⅌ lb.

HOPS—There has been a moderate call noted for desirable lots, within the range of from 8c.@12c. for crop of 1870, and 2c.@4c. for older growth, ⅌ lb. Receipts, 159 bales; exports, 500 bales.

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—Business has been devoid of activity, though values have been supported.

MOLASSES—The market has been quiet, but without change of moment in values. Sales have been reported of 167 bbls. New-Orleans at 61c.@68c.; and 60 hhds. old crop Cuba at 21c. ⅌ gallon. We quote: Porto Rico at from 30c.@48c. for old, and 38c.@60c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@25c. for old, and 28c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@45c., and New-Orleans at from 40c.@77c., ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in demand and firmer at $2 75 for Strained, ⅌ 280 lbs.; sales, 1,800 bbls.; exports, 3,398 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been in moderate demand at 54c.@54½c. for merchantable, ⅌ gallon; sales, 130 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 53½c.@55½c., ⅌ gallon. Crude nominal. Resin, $2 65@$8 50 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 40@$2 50. Pitch, $2 75 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—The market has been quoted firm for all kinds, but has been without activity.

PETROLEUM—The general market has been dull, but holders have been firm in their views, and have been offering stock reservedly. Crude has been in light request, yet quoted at 14½c.@15c. in bulk; 19c. in shipping order here, and 18½c. in shipping order at Philadelphia. The receipts at Philadelphia were 480 bbls. for the day. The Creek advices have been of a rather quiet market. Lower Road deliveries were quoted at $4 50, and Upper at $4 40 ⅌ bbl. Refined has been in slack request, at 24½c.@24¾c. for Standard White, for prompt delivery, with sales of 2,000 bbls. reported, buyer March, at 25c. ⅌ gallon. At Philadelphia, the inquiry has been limited on the basis of 24½c.@24¾c. for Standard White, ⅌ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 1,000 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 1,530 bbls. for Cork and orders; 3,838 bbls. for Amsterdam, and 1,120 cases for Gibraltar and orders. Also, from Philadelphia, 356,432½ gallons for Hamburg. Refined Oil, in cases, continues in request at 30c.@30½c. for Standard, ⅌ gallon. Sales were reported of 9,000 cases early delivery, chiefly at 30c.@30½c. Naphtha has been in light demand on the basis of 10½c. in shipping order; 15c. in cases, and 14½c. in bulk, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited demand, but held pretty firmly on quite moderate offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 350 bbls. at $21 75@$22 12½ for New Mess, $21 25 for Old Mess, $18@$19 for New Prime to Extra Prime, $21@$21 25 for Western Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery there was a restricted call noted for New Western Mess, on the basis of $21 75, seller March, $22, seller April, and $22 25 for May; sales, 1,500 bbls. Dressed Hogs continue in limited request, within the range of 8½c.@8¾c. for Western, and 9c.@9¾c. for City. Cut-meats rule quiet at previous rates. Sales have been reported of 140 pkgs. at 14c.@15c. for Pickled Hams, and 9c. for Dry-salted Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon has been quiet and heavy; sales 125 boxes at 10½c.@11c. for Long Clear, 11½c.@11¾c. for Short Clear, 10½c. for Cumberland, and on private terms for Stratford. Lard has been in moderate request at about rather easier figures; sales have been reported since our last of 580 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 12c.@13½c. for No. 1 to very choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 12½c.@13c. for new Western Steam, and 12½c.@13½c. for City, ⅌ lb. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 1,500 tcs. Western Steam, including seller March, at 12¾c.; seller April at 13½c., ⅌ lb. Beef has been in demand and firm; sales have been reported of 265 bbls., in lots, at $10@$15 for Plain Mess, $15@$18 for Extra, ⅌ bbl. Tierce Beef continues in fair demand at $22@$28 50 for prime Mess, $28@$31 50 Indian Mess, ⅌ tierce; sales since our last, 325 tcs. Beef Hams have been offered sparingly and have been inquired for to a fair extent at $28@$32 for large and job lots, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 125 bbls. Butter has been rather quiet, since our last, including State, inferior to prime, 20c.@42c., and Western, inferior to strictly prime, 12c.@35c.; the day's receipts were 2,520 pkgs. Cheese has been in demand at from 5c.@16½c., as extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 538 boxes.

RICE—Has been in limited demand at unchanged figures. Carolina, $8@$8 75; Rangoon, $7@$7 12½, currency; and do., in bond, at $3 37½@$3 50, gold, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in fair demand, and held with firmness.

SEEDS—Clover has been moderately sought after at 11¼c. for prime, ⅌ lb.; sales, 450 bags. Timothy quiet at $6@$6 25 ⅌ bushel. Calcutta Linseed dull at $2 26, gold, ⅌ bushel of 56 lbs.; sales, 2,000 bags on primate terms.

SUGARS—Raw have been rather dull, since our last, and the advantage as to price has been in favor of purchasers. Sales, 229 hhds. New-Orleans, Cuba and Demerara at 7¼c.@11½c., and 914 boxes Havana at 8¾c.@9¾c. ⅌ lb. We quote fair to good Refining grades Cuba at 8¾c.@8¾c. for new and old; fair to choice Grocery grades, 8⅝c.@9⅝c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9c.@10c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 9¾c. ⅌ lb. Refined continue in moderate demand at from 10½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported since our last of 141,000 lbs. Tallow at 8½c.@9c., chiefly at 8¾c.@9c. for prime; also, 43,000 lbs. Stearine at 13c.@13½c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been in moderate jobbing demand at about previous figures.

WHISKY—Has been quiet at about former prices, with sales reported since our last of 236 bbls., at 92c. for iron-bound pkgs., ⅌ gallon. Receipts, 505 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has shown, in some instances, rather more steadiness as to rates, with a pretty fair inquiry noted for room, chiefly for Cotton, Breadstuffs, Provisions, Petroleum and Naval Stores. For Liverpool there were taken 5,400 bales Cotton at ¼d.@5-16d. by sail, and 5-16d.@⅜d. by steam, ⅌ lb.; 48,000 bushels Wheat and Corn at 5¼d.@5½d. by sail, (the latter for relet room,) and 6d. by steam, closing with the latter rate bid by steam, and 6½d. generally asked; 650 tcs. Beef, by steam, at 5s.@5s. 6d. ⅌ tierce; 500 boxes Bacon at 22s. 6d. by sail, and 30s. by steam; 65 hhds. Tallow on private terms; 50 tons Clover-seed, by steam, at 32s. 6d. ⅌ ton; also, an American ship of 1,683 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo; a new ship of 1,300 tons register, with a full cargo of Cotton from New-Orleans at ½d., and a bark of 640 tons register, with a full cargo of Cotton, with the privilege of Havre, at equal to 1c., gold, ⅌ lb. For London, 3,500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s.@2s. 3d.; 260 bbls. Pork at 2s. 10½d. ⅌ bbl., and 300 tcs. Beef at 4s.@4s. 6d. ⅌ tierce; also a British steam-ship, placed on the berth for general cargo. For Gottenburgh, a bark of 552 tons register, and a Norwegian brig of 98 tons register, with Cotton, at ¾c. ⅌ lb. For Antwerp, a British bark of 547 tons register, with general cargo, including Cotton, Provisions, Resin, &c., on private terms. For a Spanish port, a bark, with about 2,600 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For Matanzas, a British bark, of 357 tons register, and a British brig of 184 tons register, with Empty Hogsheads at 800 gold, each.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 6, 1871.

Trade in horned Cattle continues dull at low rates. There is very little demand for any but good Beeves, and as few of those come to hand, trade is kept down. Prices this forenoon ranged from 11½c.@15c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¾@10 cwt., on 53@60 lbs. strong to the cwt. Milch cows, likewise, hang on sale. Prices range from $55@$75 for common Cows, and from $85@$92 50 for the best on sale. Veals are in demand solely because they arrive in small numbers, and despite the poorness of the quality, prices range from 10c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. Sheep, just now, do best of any class or description of butchers' meat. The arrivals are moderate, the quality is good, and prices range from 5c.@8½c. ⅌ lb.

SALES TODAY.

M. KIRCHWEY sold for FRYE & REID 30 Steers, Illinois, common Cattle, at 12¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. C. S. GLOVER sold for self 48 Steers, Illinois, ordinary Cattle, but fat, from 13¼c.@14½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt. T. C. EASTMAN sold for W. FAYLOR 32 Steers, Ohios, rough, fat Cattle, from 12c.@14c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. S. D. WEIXELL sold for self 54 Steers, Illinois, common Cattle, at 12¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt. Also 53 Steers, Illinois, common Cattle, from 12½c.@13½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; again 60 Steers, Illinois, ordinary Cattle, at 13c. ⅌ lb., weight all round 7½ cwt., and still 71 Steers, Cherokees, grazed in Illinois, fair for such like, at 11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. W. THOMPSON sold 16 Steers, Ohio, good Cattle, at 15c. ⅌ lb., weight 10 cwt. G. W. MARTIN sold for self 34 Steers, tidy, old-fashioned Cattle, at 13c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. WILLIAMS & VALENTINE sold for selves 54 Steers, from common to fair, from 12c.@14c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. T. GILLES sold for SMITH & CO., 97 Steers, Missouris, from common to fair, from 12½c.@14½c. ⅌ lb., average weight 7½ cwt. BRIGHT & FAGAN sold for selves 33 Steers, Illinois, common Cattle, from 11½c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. P. MCCAFFERY sold for self 38 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 13c.@14c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

REID & MCGRAW sold 104 Sheep, weight 13,430 lbs., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 25 Sheep, weight 3,140 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 87 J. KIRBY sold 1 Sheep, weight 135 lbs., at 8¾c. ⅌ lb.; 87 Sheep, weight 7,930 lbs., at $6 85 ⅌ cwt.; 100 Sheep, weight 8,500 lbs., at $6 75 ⅌ cwt. HUME & ELLIOTT sold 1 Cow and her heifer Calf at $80 for both; 5 Veals, weight 385 lbs., at 10c. ⅌ lb.; 308 Sheep, Canadas, weight 38,586 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 180 Sheep, weight 19,930 lbs., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 188 Sheep, weight 17,200 lbs., at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; 116 Sheep, weight 9,560 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 35 Sheep, weight 3,360 lbs., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.; 27 Sheep, weight 3,230 lbs., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 36 Sheep, weight 3,900 lbs., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 24 Sheep, weight 3,070 lbs., at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; 169 Sheep, weight 17,209 lbs., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb. This stock consisted of 2½ cars of good Canada Sheep, the remainder half York State and Kentuckies. Weekly report of Sheep sold by above firm for week ending March 4, 1871: 5,042 Sheep, price received, $34,536 29; average, $6 85 ⅌ head. Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Yards for week ending March 6, 1871: 1,800 head horned Cattle, Western stock, 79 Cows, 365 Veals, 8 Sheep, 8 Beeves, local stock.

COMMUNIPAW YARDS.

Gross arrivals for week ending March 4, 1871: 1,530 head of horned Cattle, 4,998 Hogs, 9,093 Sheep. There were slaughtered in same yards, during same week, 812 head of horned Cattle, 4,716 Hogs, 7,230 Sheep.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

Gross arrivals for week ending March 6, 1871, 3,222 Sheep, 71 Veals, 20 Cows.

CHAMBERLIN'S YARDS, NOS. 70 AND 72 ROBINSON-STREET.

Weekly report of sales effected for week ending March 6, 1871: 5 Beeves, from 11c.@13c. ⅌ lb.; 60 Veals, from 10c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.; 25 Cows and Calves, sold together, from $55@$75@$80 ⅌ head; 250 Sheep, from 5c.@8c. ⅌ lb.

Hogs rose a trifle on Saturday, and the markets opened on a firm footing this forenoon, with a fractional advance on Saturday's quotations, which were: City dressed, 9½c.@9¾c. ⅌ lb., live weight, 8¼c.@8⅜c. ⅌ lb.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OURS. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Ringgold, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Emily Mestayer, and Mrs. Barry.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, McVicker, and Miss Pateman.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
G. L. RICHELIEU, (Burlesque.) Leading characters by Mr. G. L. Fox and Misses Ada Harland and Lillie Eldridge.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
A SILENT PROTECTOR, Sketches, &c. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Lingard.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
ISABELLA ORSINI. Leading character by Mme. Seebach.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS.
Mercer-st., between Clinton and Waverley-place.
LECTURE BY REV. DR. DEEMS. Subject: "Courting and Marrying."

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
LECTURE BY WENDELL PHILLIPS. Subject: "The Question of Today."

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

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Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The Emperor of Germany, in a speech to the army reviewed at Longchamps, after thanking them for their heroism and devotion, added that they should thank Providence for being the instruments to bring about events of such magnitude. The French soldiers "neutralized" in Belgium, are to be conducted to the French frontier on the 9th and 10th insts. The officers and men of the Mobile Guards, prisoners in Germany, have been informed they may return to France at once, at their own expense. The troops of the line and the Imperial Guard are required to remain until provision for transporting them are made. The prescribed limits of France are rapidly being evacuated by the Germans in a quiet and orderly manner. The forts about Paris will be vacated today, Rouen on the 12th, and the left bank of the Seine on the 19th. Forty thousand French soldiers from the provinces are marching into Paris to replace the regular troops and Mobile Guards, who leave the city. Precautions are taken to avoid meeting the German armies about Paris. Passes are no longer required to enter or leave Paris.

M. FAVRE is said to have gone to Versailles with an architect, to prepare the palace for the reception of the National Assembly.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the British House of Lords, last night, an attack was made on the foreign policy of the Government by the Marquis of SALISBURY, in which he declared that the Continental Powers were contemptuous in their manner toward England, and he ascribed this to the weakness of the army. Earl GRANVILLE defended the Government, and cited the opinion of a distinguished American officer who had expressed surprise at the complete state of preparation of the navy. An order to reprint the guarantees given by England in continental matters was agreed to. In the House of Commons, Mr. DISRAELI gave notice that he should ask information as to whether the Government was aware of the treaty of last year between Russia and Prussia, when Mr. ODO RUSSELL was sent to Versailles. Information from the County of Westmeath, Ireland, was read, confirming previous reports of the "mischievous tendency of affairs" there. The lives of judges had been threatened, and speedy action was urged. The bill to reorganize the army was taken up, and an animated debate ensued on the clause abolishing purchase of commissions.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Both branches met last night. In the Senate a bill was introduced to change the time for holding the State elections to the first Tuesday in October of each year. Among the bills introduced in the Assembly was one to compel savings banks to pay interest on all deposits for all the time they are in bank. A resolution was adopted giving the Railroad Committee ten days more for their investigation of the New-Hamburg railroad disaster. The bill to prevent the spread of small-pox, by requiring that all children in the public schools shall be vaccinated, was recommitted, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause.

GENERAL.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company has presented a memorial to the Pennsylvania Legislature setting forth the facts connected with the present suspension of coal mining operations and throwing the blame altogether on the Working Men's Benevolent Association.

CHARLES VAN DINE, a farmer, said to have been under fear of pecuniary embarrassment, committed suicide at Fishkill Plains, on Saturday, by hanging.

A dispatch from Keeseville, N. Y., states that MOSES LAUMBRY died yesterday morning from a stab wound inflicted on Saturday night by CHARLES CREVIER. CREVIER got into a row and LAUNDRY was endeavoring to get him home. CREVIER has been arrested.

A general order has been issued from the Head-quarters of the Army transferring a regiment of infantry from the frontier to Louisville, Ky.; the Seventh Cavalry, from the Department of the Missouri to the Department of the South; the Sixth Cavalry, from the Department of Texas to the Department of the Missouri; and discontinuing the School of Instruction for Light Artillery at Fort Reilly, Kansas, the batteries to join their respective regiments.

A whole family named WALKER were found dead in their house near Elgin, Ill., on Sunday night last. The father and mother had given laudanum to their children, and then taken it themselves for the purpose of going to a happier world together.

An entire square in Portsmouth, Ohio, was burned yesterday morning. The buildings destroyed were valued at $200,000, and the insurance is less than $40,000.

The trial of DAN NOBLE, at Owego, has been begun, Judge BOARD having refused to grant longer time for the hearing on the motion to postpone.

It was stated in evidence yesterday in the Filkins trial, that the accused, some days before the robbery, inquired as to who had charge of the express cars.

A stage was robbed by highwaymen near Virginia City, Nevada, on Saturday. A small amount of plunder was obtained, and two of the robbers captured.

A small coasting vessel, the *Aptos*, with a crew of six men, has been lost off the coast of California.

KINGSBURY, Republican, was chosen Mayor of Portland, Me., yesterday, receiving 2,240 votes out of a total of 4,189.

New-Hampshire enjoyed a shock of earthquake yesterday.

No clue has been obtained to the perpetrators of the murder of HOFFMAN at Mt. Carmel, in the coal regions. The deed was one of the results of the present disordered state of affairs in the mining districts.

The Reign of Peace.

When one reads of the elaborate preparations which even the most civilized of European nations still continue to make for attacking their neighbors, or, as they all pretend, for defending themselves against their neighbors, one can hardly help feeling a good deal disheartened about the probability of our being able to find a substitute for war, as a mode of deciding international disputes. All the Continental Powers have greatly increased their armaments within the last thirty years. France increased hers greatly in 1867; Russia has greatly increased hers; and now England, the most peaceful, and best protected by nature of them all, is engaged in greatly increasing hers. What renders all this the more remarkable and the more depressing is, that it is the great triumphs of peace, such as the railroad and the telegraph, which make this increase necessary. The railroad and telegraph having rendered the transportation and concentration of troops easier, it has followed that every Government must have more troops to transport and concentrate. The result is that every Government has either put its whole male population under arms, or is in a fair way to do so, and we are having war after war in rapid succession, and wars as bloody and cruel as any the world has seen in any age.

The prospect looks all the gloomier when we come to consider what these wars and rumors of wars are all about. There is no more conflict of *interest* between the different European States than between the various States of the American Union. France has just as much reason, as far as money and comfort are concerned, for living in peace with Germany and Italy as New-York has for living in peace with New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. No Frenchman or German would deny this, and there is no Frenchman or German who knows anything about the matter who does not think the American Confederation a blessing to all who live under it, if for no other reason, because it enables the political communities which compose it to do without standing armies, and reduces their disputes to the modest dimensions of lawsuits, capable of settlement by bill and answer. Why, then, in the name of common sense, one naturally asks, do not the European States let each other alone? If they have nothing to gain, as regards wealth or comfort, by fighting each other, why do they fight, and keep constantly ready to fight each other?

To this there is only one answer, and it is an answer which makes the prospects of Courts of arbitration look very gloomy; it is that they dislike each other, sometimes even hate and envy each other. Each wants to see the other humiliated. They do not speak each other's language; they do not like each other's manners or cookery, and have a very low opinion of each other's character. Each thinks the others are constantly up to some kind of mischief. In short, the state of feeling between them is that which one often sees prevailing between neighbors in private life, and it is one which admits of no formal settlement. If Smith and his wife hate and envy Brown and his wife, and cannot bear to see them driving a carriage or putting up a green-house, what can any third party do to reconcile them? If they differ in opinion on some subject, on which exact knowledge is attainable, they may be set right; if they quarrel over a piece of property, or the construction of a contract, or the tracing of a boundary-line, nothing is easier than to call in an arbitrator, and apply either the rules of positive law or the principles of abstract justice to the decision of the controversy. But what can be done when Brown simply says he can't bear Smith, that he is an odious creature; or when Smith says that Brown's airs are a little too much, and that what he wants is to be taken down a peg or two? On such troubles we cannot arbitrate. When we meet a case like this in private life, we turn it over to a minister, as something to be prayed over, and are thankful if the parties keep their hands off each other. When such a state of things arises between nations it would seem as if there was nothing for it but to fight. For sixty-four years Prussia has hated France on account of Jena; now France will probably hate Prussia for sixty-four years more on account of Sedan and Paris—and so it goes on. If you tell them they ought not to hate each other, that the Bible says it is wrong, each will reply that that is very true, but that nevertheless the first chance it gets it will give the other a drubbing, to take the pride and impudence out of it and teach it how to behave. In short, in the matter of charity and forgiveness they feel very much as the poet HEINE said he felt about forgiving *his* enemies. What he asked of Providence was, a modest cottage, with half a dozen of his enemies hanging to a tree in front of his door. He was ready to forgive them, but not till they were hung. The Prussians are ready to love Frenchmen, but only after having given them a severe beating, and after the Frenchmen have acknowledged themselves to be a vain, fickle, vicious people, in every way inferior to the Germans. The French, on the other hand, are willing to love the Germans after having captured Berlin, and after the Germans have acknowledged themselves to be coarse, stupid and gluttonous barbarians, in every way inferior to the French. Both will agree, too, to love and forgive the English, but only after having seized London, and levied a handsome contribution on it, and obtained from both Houses of Parliament a formal acknowledgment that a more perfidious, heartless, canting and hypocritical nation than England never existed. This being the state of things, the reign of peace is evidently very near at hand.

What Has Become of the Southern Negro?

One of the current fallacies at the close of our struggle with the rebellion was that emancipation would turn a multitude of paupers on the country, and that the war and freedom together would nearly put an end to the black race. Any traveler passing through the rebellious States, just after peace was declared, would have heard everywhere that "the negroes would not work," that they were starving in idleness, and that the South, without the introduction of white labor, would go to ruin. If the stranger replied that all the present labor seemed to be performed by the blacks, the Southerner would be sure to reply that that was an accident—that the season was so cold, and the negroes were so much driven by hunger, that they were compelled to work temporarily. "Only wait till Summer comes, and a few potatoes are enough for him, and then you will see how the negro will work!" If our traveler commented on the fact that there were no beggars on the road, as among idle populations in Europe, and no almshouses or assistance by poor-rates, (except the little aid given by the Freedmen's Bureau,) the answer was that the blacks all lived by stealing and other vicious habits.

Hardly any one would believe that the emancipated slaves would ever settle down to steady labor. The old planters were ready to sell their large estates for a mere song. Without labor their rich acres were of little value; and, in the view of the old aristocracy, the whole South was on the verge of ruin, as an effect of emancipation. The housekeepers, too, were in endless difficulty. They began to experience some of the troubles which freedom had brought on Northern mistresses. Servants were changeable; stayed in one place but a short time; were impudent, and disinclined to any but their own branch of work. Few masters, too, could accustom themselves to pay a laborer or servant a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. They boggled and haggled, and paid in produce, and often cheated the workmen. One effect of this was soon seen in the fact that negroes would not engage themselves, except when pay was sure, and thus many plantations were left unworked.

No one, except a person who had studied profoundly the effects of freedom on human nature, could have expected anything but an utter disorganization of labor as a fruit of emancipation at the South. A race who had been forced to toil under the lash for generations, would naturally consider idleness as the first enjoyment of a free man. But liberty creates new wants, and implants a higher self-respect. The actual result has been that the blacks never worked harder or better under slavery than they do now. The South was never richer or more prosperous than at the present moment. Undoubtedly large numbers of the emancipated blacks have labored on their own little homesteads, or at other occupations than cotton-raising; children have been at school instead of in the field; women have attended more to indoor labors than formerly, so that the aggregate number of laborers in cotton-growing must have considerably diminished. Yet with all this, the blacks of the South are producing this year a crop variously estimated from 3,750,000 to 4,000,000 bales—equal to the average of the last four years before the war.

Another belief in regard to the negro was equally general, that liberty would greatly diminish his numbers, and that the war had cut off a large proportion of his race. No doubt, for a time, the civil war wasted the black population fearfully. They were driven from their homes, herded in the cities, or compelled to follow armies, or to take their abode in strange places. Wounds, disease, want of proper food, exposure and battle, carried off great numbers. Then the experience of emancipation here was similar to that in Jamaica, namely, that the blacks had become accustomed to depend on their masters for medical care and attendance, and with freedom, they could not easily secure physicians for their children; so that after peace, many of their children died from want of proper care and medicine. Yet with all these unfavorable circumstances, the returns of the preliminary census show that the increase of colored population in the last decade in the Cotton States is moderately large. There is a decrease of only four per cent. as compared with the growth from 1850 to 1860 of the general colored population of the South. Fuller returns will enable us to judge more closely whether the increase of the Cotton States is due mainly to the emigration from the non-cotton States, or to a legitimate growth of population. At all events, the laboring force of the richest part of the South is stronger than it was before the war, and undoubtedly much more intelligent and prosperous.

Normal Education in New-York and Brooklyn.

There are few questions of greater vital importance to the country at large than those connected with the subject of popular education. Since the ballot is placed in the hands of every citizen without regard to his educational qualifications, our national integrity must in a great measure depend upon the intelligence of these voters, and it becomes a matter of vital interest to the State to see that no child is allowed to grow up in ignorance of at least the rudiments of an education. But even should a law be enacted making education obligatory, it must fail of working any practical good unless those intrusted with the mental culture of our children are competent to aid and direct them in the development of their minds. It is no very difficult task to examine a class in lessons learned by rote from a text-book, but to draw out the scholar, so as to develop the mind as well as the memory, which is the real work of the teacher, requires no little skill and ability. There are a few men and women who are fitted by nature to become instructors, but the majority of teachers have to acquire their ability either by experience or in training schools.

An inquiry into what is being done in the way of educating teachers in this City and Brooklyn reveals the following results: The public schools of Brooklyn are conducted by 673 teachers, of whom 34 are males and 639 females, with an average attendance last year of 30,582 pupils. The City itself makes no provision whatever, for the instruction of its teachers, although a certain number of the female graduates of the public schools receive free scholarships to enable them to finish their education at Packer Institute upon their agreeing to teach in these schools after their graduation from the Institute. These young ladies are, therefore, well instructed in the higher branches, but have no special training with a view of fitting them for the positions they are to occupy. The City has a few other free scholarships in its gift, but when it needs teachers who are familiar with all the advances which have been made of late years in the system of imparting instruction, it has no scholars of its own fit to be promoted to such positions. The City of Churches, therefore, except in occasional institutes and courses of lectures, pays little more attention to the education of its public instructors than it does to that of those ladies and gentlemen who voluntarily teach in its numerous Sunday-schools.

In New-York considerable attention has of late been paid to the subject of training teachers. A little over a year ago the Board of Education determined to establish a Female Normal and High School, or College, as it is generally styled, and after selecting its Principal and Vice-Principal, gave them permission to visit similar schools in this and neighboring States, with a view of profiting by any knowledge that might thus be gained. The result is that this Normal College has been established, in which 854 pupils are enrolled, with an average attendance within three per cent. of that number. The period of instruction at this College extends over three years, and the curriculum comprises English language and literature, mathematics, natural philosophy, and the Latin, German and French languages. As the principal object of the College is to fit its graduates to become instructors, especial attention is given to everything which will tend to develop them in this direction. Text-books are discarded by the instructors whenever possible, and information is imparted by means of lectures, the students taking down notes, thereby greatly enhancing their powers of attention and concentration. Great care is taken to develop in the pupil that facility and accuracy of expression which are indispensable in a successful instructor, and the aim is to draw out rather than cram the pupil. Due regard is also paid to object-teaching and the *Kindergarten* system. The Normal College is at present located at the corner of Broadway and Fourth-street, and to enable the young ladies to put their powers of tuition to a practical test, a model Primary School was last September opened near by in St. Mark's-place. In this school fifteen pupil teachers are employed each week, under the supervision of a permanent lady Principal, and the faults of, or excellence of, their methods of instruction are made the subject of discussion in the College; all unpleasant personal allusions being avoided. Thus, under the guidance of Mr. THOMAS HUNTER, the Principal of the Normal College, and his able corps of assistants, New-York City is educating a corps of teachers that cannot fail to exercise a most beneficial effect upon the instruction imparted in its public schools. Owing to a lack of sufficient accommodation, little or no attention has been paid to physical culture, which will be an important branch of instruction when the College is permanently located. This Normal College has been in operation about a year and, judging from what it has already accomplished, seems likely to prove a credit both to the City and State.

Insurance Companies in the Legislature.

Among the objects of legislation at Albany the insurance companies are not overlooked. A large number of bills, some of them far-reaching in their scope, have already been introduced. Some of these bills are frivolous and uncalled for, originating in distorted views or crude opinions, and are little likely to assume any definite shape beyond their mere introduction. Others, however, promise to become laws, and will prove useful to policy-holders, if not entirely satisfactory to the companies.

One bill, which has passed the Assembly, enjoins the fire insurance companies from the issue of policies whose conditions are printed in smaller type than that known as "small pica." It also provides that all the terms of the contract shall be so placed in the policy as to be above the officers' signatures. There is a manifest propriety in regulating these two features of insurance contracts, considering the fact that there are companies in this City whose policies are rendered illegible to most persons, because printed in agate or diamond type, and crammed so full of conditions as to defy comprehension. In other instances these conditions are merely referred to very slightly in the text, and then made to fill the whole of a foolscap page on the other side of the sheet. That they are quite complex in their character, and one-sided in their application, is matter of notoriety. It is, therefore, proper to protect the public by legislation against those corporations whose contracts have the double fault of prolixity and illegibility. The effort made last Winter by some of the New-York companies to restrain the operations of the English companies, under the specious pretext of bringing them into equality of position with companies chartered by this State, will be renewed at this session. Last year the scheme went through the Legislature, but was killed by Gov. HOFFMAN, who declined to sign the bill. In accordance with the suggestion of the Governor, a new bill has been prepared, whose provisions are said to be agreeable to both parties, and thus a bitter and costly feud between home and foreign companies will be prevented, while a just uniformity of practice and equality of privileges will be secured.

Several propositions, looking to the requirement from life insurance companies of a more adequate deposit for the protection of policy-holders, are before the Legislature. The recent failures have given this subject considerable interest, and, although one of the exploded companies had a sufficient fund at Albany to reinsure its policies, the other company cannot make its deposit cover more than a fourth of its policy liabilities. It is not clear as yet whether the legislation in this direction will increase the deposit requirement from $100,000, as at present, to $300,000, or will do a wiser thing by requiring the deposit to be made large enough, in the first place, to discourage useless incorporations, and then be supplemented by additions which shall keep pace with the increasing liabilities of the companies; in other words, compelling the companies to keep at Albany a sum equal to the reserve necessary to reinsure their risks. Had this been the law, the policy-holders of the Great Western need not have suffered so much from their misplaced confidence.

There is also mention made in insurance circles of a projected law to require the registration of every life policy and renewal, issued by any New-York company, in the office of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department. It is even said that some of the prominent life companies are in favor of such an enactment. It is not very easy, however, to see the advantage of thus doubling up the machinery of life insurance. If policies are not trustworthy without being recorded at Albany, there is very little additional confidence derivable from their registry there.

Whisky as a Political Force.

When Hon. FRANK P. BLAIR, then Democratic candidate for Vice-President of the United States, declared, in a speech from the steps of the Manhattan Club, that the main plank in the Democratic platform was "whisky straight," he probably shocked a few of his more orthodox and respectable hearers. Perhaps in a more reflective and less veracious mood, the Missouri Senator himself might have hesitated to put the matter so plainly. But the admission, however impolitic, was certainly true, as our worthy Boss, with his usual sagacity, recognized in making the virtual repeal of the Excise law one of the first acts of his accession to power in the State. He knew too well the importance of whisky as an educator in sound Democratic doctrine, to cut off its supply from his followers on the only day when they could devote themselves without restriction to its elevating influences. So the Sunday-schools of vice and crime were reopened, and have since been doing a flourishing business in inculcating the principles of JACKSON with the practice of Satan. Their success is best indicated by the long record of debauchery and murder which, every successive Monday, stains our columns afresh.

In the rum-inspired assassinations of last Sunday, there is but one thing calling for particular comment. We have before adverted to the habit, common in this City among young men of a certain class, of celebrating their weekly holiday by a grand "spree." With their week's wages in their pockets, they sally out in gangs, on Saturday evening, and begin that agreeable diversion which is known in their dialect as "making the rounds." This consists in visiting one liquor-shop after another, drinking at each until they have either drunk themselves into insensibility, or finished their frolic with the murder which almost inevitably diversifies it. Should neither of these untimely interruptions occur, the carouse lasts until Monday morning. Sometimes these gangs are composed of a class of youths who are at other times orderly industrious and well behaved; more often they consist of those incipient roughs and juvenile rowdies who furnish the most promising recruits to the ranks of our professional criminals. In either case, they almost invariably consist of mere lads, between the ages of eighteen and twenty.

On last Saturday night two such gangs started out for their customary recreation. Their careers ending alike in violent death, but curiously differing in fortune, are not without a certain instructive interest. Of the course of one party nothing is definitely known previous to the crowning exploit which brought them prominently into public notice and the hands of the Police. About 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon, seven partially intoxicated young men entered a beer-shop in the Nineteenth Ward, and called for drinks, which being served them, they refused to pay for. A quarrel thereupon arose with the bar-tender, who was brutally beaten by the gang, until one of the number, drawing a revolver, took deliberate aim, at the unhappy wretch, and shot him in the head. He is not expected to live. His supposed murderer has been arrested. He is a boatman by occupation, and is just nineteen years of age.

JAMES MURPHY and his companions, who sallied out on Saturday night to make a tour of the drinking places in the Seventh Ward, were not so fortunate. Whether from lack of courage or numbers, or excess of funds, they did not find it necessary to kill any bar-tenders, and about 2 o'clock on Sunday morning were discovered by a Policeman on the corner of Catharine and Madison streets, in that boisterous stage of intoxication known to the initiated as "howling drunk." The officer desired them to be quiet, but his admonitions being met with insult and contumely, he called assistance, and attempted to arrest the ringleader, MURPHY. The upshot of the matter was that the young man was in some manner, as yet uncertain, killed. According to the officers, his death was caused by a fall while endeavoring to escape; according to his friends, by the too liberal clubbing of his captors. He, too, was but nineteen years old, and employed in SINGER'S sewing-machine factory.

We have described these two cases because they typify occurrences which Sunday after Sunday are renewed throughout our City, and which are directly traceable to the one villainous cause. Is it not a disgrace to any civilized community, that such a state of things should be tolerated? Or is it true that a city which grovels at the feet of TWEED has forgotten to blush at any lesser infamy? Humanity and self-interest alike demand that something should be done to rescue the young men of our working classes from this frightful demoralization. But so long as we submit to the domination of a vulgar oligarchy, whose power was nursed in corruption and depends on immorality, we must be content to look with folded hands at the spread of this foul leprosy of drunkenness, and all its attendant evils.

Questions for Mr. Peter Cooper.

Mr. PETER COOPER has, by his recent indorsement and promotion of the Tweed-Sweeny scheme of taxation, astonished many of his oldest friends. It is evident that he is either an extremely credulous man, and is being much imposed upon, or that he has means of information open to him which are not accessible to the general public. Will he, then, answer the following questions:

1. Is it right to suppress all accounts relating to the receipt and expenditure of the public moneys?

2. Has Mr. PETER COOPER full confidence in the personal or political honesty of the men who are suppressing these accounts, and who are charged with applying the public money to their own uses?

3. Does Mr. COOPER really believe that it is possible for Messrs. TWEED, SWEENY, HALL, CONNOLLY, and the rest of that firm, to administer any municipal trust, involving the collection or disbursement of money, without reference to their own pecuniary and political interests?

4. If so, will Mr. COOPER point us to the first indication, in all the past record of the Ring's transactions, of their fidelity to the public?

5. Was the new charter dodge, whereby these men reorganized the entire City Government in their own favor, and seized control of all the channels of expenditure, an honest measure?

6. Is the new scheme, which Mr. COOPER has so hastily welcomed, and which proposes to put the Tweed gang in full possession of the taxing power, likely to help a City whose revenues have been so squandered or appropriated by these same men?

7. What grounds are there for supposing that the men who have systematically swindled the City are going to turn suddenly honest, when they are permitted to collect, as well as spend, all the money they choose to extort from the tax-payers of our City?

8. Does Mr. COOPER approve of such officers as a Controller who dares not make a report, and a Chamberlain who has the assurance to pocket forty-three thousand dollars for drawing a single check, and whose emoluments cost the City two hundred thousand dollars per annum?

9. Does Mr. COOPER believe that our several Commissions (notably the Central Park Commission) have been improved by the changes made under the new Ring charter; or, that the idea of economy in administration has ever entered the mind of a single member of the various Boards now in custody of these important trusts?

If Mr. COOPER will reply frankly to these questions, and give us what information he can concerning them, he would confer a great favor upon the public.

MINOR TOPICS.

Judge BEDFORD, in addressing the Grand Jury yesterday, animadverted with considerable warmth on the conduct of those members of the bar who bring the profession into disrepute. He expressed the hope that "these creatures would be disbarred." Many readers will naturally be curious as to whom the worthy Judge could have had in his eye when he used this strong language. He only referred to what are elegantly called "shysters." The big fish as usual, escape all notice. We do not say that it was Judge BEDFORD'S duty to drag them forth yesterday, but it is some one's duty to see that they do not get off, while the small fry are ordered up for punishment. At present that duty seems to be neglected all round with wonderful unanimity.

Even the *World* protests against the proposal to make St. Patrick's Day a legal holiday. From this a discerning public may conclude that the *ruse* has been a very shallow one indeed, and that Irishmen themselves having seen through it, the wire-pullers of the Ring will find it expedient to disavow a more than usually impudent bid for the Irish vote. If TWEED & Co. wish to introduce an annual series of festival days not recognized in our national calendar, we fear the annals of Christian saints will hardly yield them appropriate materials. It is true that CARLYLE somewhere alleges that St. George of Cappadocia was guilty of swindling the State with reference to certain contracts. But we know of no other among the canonized who could, even by report, be shown to be a fit tutelary for Tammany. St. Patrick, in spite of the absurdities that have been perpetrated in his name, has an untarnished historical record. His great achievement, moreover, of ridding Ireland of venomous reptiles, is a peculiarly inappropriate performance to be celebrated under the auspices of a City Government that thrives by the diffusion of such pests under a different form. On the whole, TWEED had better revert to the old pagan calendar, where he will find tutelar divinities disreputable enough for his purpose. Lest this branch of inquiry should be beyond his comprehension, we recommend him to make a start with a festival dedicated to Mercury, who is set down as "the god of ingenuity, cunning, artifices, tricks, strategems, fraud, and even of perjury—he is also invoked by thieves."

The leaders of the New-York Democracy are resolved if they can to get the State elections conducted without the embarrassing supervision of Federal officials. The bill introduced at Albany yesterday by Senator HARDENBURGH proposes to make the November election a month earlier than heretofore, except in so far as it relates to President, Vice-President and members of Congress. What are the Democrats afraid of? Honest voters can hardly dread the interference of United States Marshals. The charges of repeating and ballot-box stuffing have been repudiated by the immaculate organs of Tammany. The clamor against the United States Election law was intelligible only on the ground that it interfered with these time-honored devices, and the present desperate attempt to restrain its exercise could only be made for a similar reason.

A druggist who should sell a phial of poison, without labelling it as such, would be guilty of a misdemeanor subjecting him to fine or imprisonment, or both. If any one died from the consequences of this neglect, surviving friends have a further claim for damages upon the vendor. What is made criminal by a private individual can be no less criminal in a civic board. It seems that the Board of Health employ inspectors who distribute poisonous disinfectants, but who confess to a total ignorance of chemistry or the nature of acids. One of these intelligent officers left a bottle of carbolic acid for disinfecting purposes in a house in New-Chambers-street. The poor woman who took the stuff could not read, but the inspector believed he had done his duty when he left with her certain printed instructions, without giving her the slightest hint that the bottle contained deadly poison, and without departing from the the usual practice of the Board, of leaving the bottle without a warning label. "There was enough for two times," the officer said, and so there was, for it was only by the merest accident that the unfortunate Mrs. MAY, after taking a dose that poisoned herself, did not administer the rest to her baby. A jury has censured the Board of Health for their neglect. Is that all the satisfaction a bereaved husband and a helpless family will ever get for the sacrifice of a wife and mother.

The *Express*, in its eagerness to apologise for Mr. BROOKS, in Congress, denies what we did not assert. We did not say that Mr. BROOKS voted against the repeal of the income tax, but that he resisted the reduction of eighty millions of taxes in the session of 1870, because he could not dictate the items to be reduced. That was our accusation against Mr. BROOKS. We said, further, that the income tax would ere now have been abolished but for the determination of Democrats to oppose any reduction of taxes not in the direction of free trade, and that the coal tax has been kept in existence by the Democratic threat to talk against time to prevent its repeal. The *Express* knows well enough that in the last hours of a session a resolute minority may avert the completion of business, which at other times they would be unable to control.

There is a story told of a stone-cutter, who was employed to inscribe upon the pediment of a place of worship the quotation, from Matthew xxi., 13, "My house shall be called the house of prayer," but who, having conscientious scruples against defective quotations, added the somewhat uncomplimentary remaining clause of the sentence. We have no desire to make ill-natured reference to Plymouth Chapel, but we understand that several of Mr. BEECHER'S hearers, last Sunday evening, were disagreeably reminded of the Joe Millerism by being subjected to the attentions of sundry enterprising pick-pockets, who had transferred their scene of operations to the crowded aisles of his church. A number of ladies, who carried their money in the inviting manner so frequently adopted by the sex, were relieved of their pocket-books, and so listened to pulpit eloquence under depressing circumstances. Could the courteous managers of this popular place of worship not add another to their many claims on public gratitude, by inducing the Brooklyn Chief of Police to station an occasional detective at the door, with a view to mitigating, if possible, a nuisance so unfitted to the place?

The Methodist preachers have spoken wisely and well on the subject of city grants for sectarian purposes. "Appropriations to Protestant institutions are calculated, if not intended, to silence the Press and the Pulpit, while it opens the door for the prodigal waste of millions upon the Roman Catholic Church." If the Methodist churches and institutions follow the advice given them to keep their hands pure from the unclean thing, by neither asking nor accepting such appropriations, they will command the respect and gratitude of the friends of liberty and good government of all denominations.

Let coal consumers rigidly adhere to their present policy of reduced consumption and cautious buying, and strike or no strike, rates will moderate. It has been confidently stated that there is no fear of a coal famine, in any event, for the next three months, and as the confederate monopolists of railroads and operators, as well as the rival claimants to a share of the spoils, represented by the Working Men's Union, are getting seriously alarmed at the storm they have evoked, an early adjustment of differences may be anticipated. Meanwhile, if the Forty-second Congress must begin its work of legislation now, they could not make a more promising commencement than by passing, as it is believed they will, upon the coal duty once more. If free trade fanatics in the Senate make another league with the extreme protectionists, and again refuse to sanction the repeal, the country will at least have the satisfaction of knowing where to place the blame of resisting the advance of a moderate and graduated system of revenue reform.

Shortly before his death, Gen. MAGRUDER wrote to a friend in New-Orleans, once a member of his staff, that the Texans who had promised to provide for him a plantation or farm had not kept their promise. He was evidently sadly disappointed.

EXTRAORDINARY LITIGATION.

The Security of Property in New-York.

[SECOND ARTICLE.]

There is one incident in the Fisk *vs.* Union Pacific Railroad Company litigation which is so remarkable that we are induced to recur to the subject.

When Judge BARNARD refused to grant the motion to remove the suit into the Federal Court, after having had the matter before him from July, 1868, to March, 1869,—he filed an elaborate opinion stating the grounds of his refusal. He made no objection to any want of sufficiency in the bond. He put himself on the single ground that the suit was not of a nature which could be removed under the act of Congress. He concluded his opinion in these words:

"These views lead me to the conclusion that the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and the members thereof petitioning for a removal, are not entitled to the same, because the action is brought to enforce a joint liability, if any; and that it cannot be severed. Besides I think there is great doubt about the right of removal upon the petition of a portion of the defendants only."

In the body of the opinion, he said:

"It is very manifest that Congress intended to transfer to the Federal Courts jurisdiction in cases where a corporation, or a member thereof, created by Federal laws, is sought to be made liable by reason of its corporate acts, or by reason of the acts of members thereof, charged as corporate acts. *If this action were of that* character the *right to removal could not well be disputed.* If the sole object of the action was to compel the Company to issue to the plaintiff the certain shares of the Company referred to in the complaint, the Company *would be entitled to a removal of the cause.*"

Mr. TILDEN took the issue before Judge BLATCHFORD that the cause *was* removable in its nature. He said:

I ask you to observe that, in the opinion of Judge BARNARD, he makes no objection to the surety. He puts his refusal to grant the order on no such ground as any defect in the petition or the filing of it, or the offer of the surety, or in the bond, but simply on a legal question. In his view—to him—for the purpose of removing this cause—all those proceedings were adequate and perfect on the part of the Company, and for the other parties, except the objection he makes to the verification of one of the petitions by Mr. TRACY, the attorney, instead of by the parties themselves. He says that if certain legal conclusions were so, if the action were of a certain character, the right to remove could not be disputed. He says that 'if the sole object of the action were to compel the Company to issue to the plaintiff the certain shares of stock referred to in the complaint, the Company would be entitled to a removal of the cause.' There is no question here, except the question of whether this is a removable cause. There is no other question in this case. It is admitted by Judge BARNARD that there is no other question. It is spread upon the face of his opinion that there is no other question. Now, the conditions of the act of Congress to divest the State Court of jurisdiction being complied with, if this be a removable cause, what then is our situation? On the day of the delivery in open Court to Judge BARNARD of that petition the cause passed forever from the State jurisdiction, unless it should be remanded there by order of your Honor."

Judge BLATCHFORD, in delivering his opinion, April 6, 1869, after reviewing Judge BARNARD's opinion, said:

"Nothing is said in the opinion on the question of surety. The surety is not criticised in any way as being insufficient. *The whole case is put upon the construction of the statute.*"

In the *Herald* of April 9, 1869, appears a report of a speech of Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, addressed to Judge BARNARD, and, also, what are termed by the reporter "Judge BARNARD's remarks." In the latter occurs this passage,

"Starting from this proposition the learned Judge (BLATCHFORD) thinks the petition of this defendant (the Union Pacific Railroad Company) was filed in the Supreme Court, and a bond offered on the 7th of August, 1868, although the affidavit of the defendant's attorney states that the petition was filed on the 13th of March, 1869, and I *know positively* not only that no bond was offered to me on the 7th of August, 1868, but that *no bond has ever been offered to me at any time whatever, even to this day.* Whether, therefore, I consider the views of the learned Judge in respect to the law, in which I cannot concur, or his assumptions of fact, *which I knew to be erroneous,* I must decline to be governed by his opinion, however great must be my respect for it or for him."

The objection to the removal having shifted from a question of law to the allegation that the bond required by the statute had not been offered, proof was made that it had been presented.

The following are extracts from the affidavit of Mr. CHARLES TRACY:

"Judge GEORGE G. BARNARD thereupon directed that the papers be handed up to him on submission, and that the plaintiffs have till the third Monday of August to furnish a brief in opposition. Deponent thereupon handed to Judge BARNARD the papers, consisting of said petition so verified, and said order to show cause, said proof of service, and said bond and affidavit of sufficiency of sureties, and certificate of acknowledgment thereon, and a certified copy of the act of Congress of July 27, 1868, and Mr. FULLERTON's brief, and deponent stated openly, on handing up said papers, that the parcel contained such petition, such bond, such copy of the act, and such brief.

* * * * * *

That on one of the attendances before Judge BARNARD, and about Dec. 2, 1868, deponent asked Judge BARNARD if he had the papers with him, and the Judge thereupon produced a bundle of papers in the cause, which he had brought to the Court-room with him, and requested deponent to look through the bundle and see if there were not papers in it which did not belong to this particular matter, and which might be taken out of the parcel, and deponent thereupon received the parcel from Judge BARNARD, and looked it through as requested; and that deponent then found in said parcel said petition, said bond, and brief and copy of the act of Congress, being the same which had been submitted Aug. 3, as aforesaid, some papers of the plaintiff not relating to the application, but pertaining to other proceedings in the cause, and deponent handed back said entire parcel, said bond included, to Judge BARNARD, and said to him that the plaintiff's papers in the bundle, not relating to the removal, added not much to its bulk, and suggested that they should remain there for the present.

* * * * * * *

That the said bond was fully and absolutely offered to Judge BARNARD in manner aforesaid, and never was withdrawn; and that deponent never heard of any pretense that no bond was offered to Judge BARNARD until and by the publication in the newspapers of Judge BARNARD's recent opinion of April 8, 1869, and deponent says that the passage therein in respect of a bond is wholly erroneous, and that the facts in respect of the bond are hereinbefore correctly stated."

To this confirmatory affidavits by Mr. WILLIAM FULLERTON and Mr. CHARLES TRACEY, Jr., were added.

We give a passage from Mr. TILDEN's comments in his reply before Judge NELSON.

"We have heard one of the counsel alleging, that at some time or other Judge BARNARD had said that he had never seen the bond. That statement is not in the case, except as it gets in here by being put in the points of counsel. It is not in any affidavit. I care nothing about that allegation. I consider it totally irrelevant. I care only for the fact, that on the 3d day of August, as has been proved beyond every shadow of doubt, the bond was tendered to the Court; a bond sufficient in all its particulars, sufficient in everything that it contained, and free from every exception, was tendered to the Court.

What became of it afterward, who is responsible for what became of it, are questions into which I have neither the means nor the disposition to enter. We trace the bond into the hands that ought to have had it, and ought to have preserved it. If it was lost, if it has been destroyed, whatever may have become of it, it is enough that on that day, when we presented our petition and asked to remove the cause, we tendered to the Court the bond required by the statute. Are we to be charged with the consequences of the loss, of negligence in the custody, or the something worse in the subsequent fate of that bond?

We have nothing to do with any such thing. It is enough that we tendered it. When we tendered it, the power of the State Court to act in the case ceased, and ceased forever."

Personal.

Judge J. G. Abbott, of Boston, and George M. Pullman, of Chicago, are at the Brevoort House. Gen. John A. Greene, Col. E. Downe, and Col. R. M. Richardson, of Syracuse; Prof. Paine, United States Coast Survey; Mrs. Ex-President Tyler, of Staten Island; D. McCargo, General Superintendent of the Franklin Telegraph Company; Col. Horace Boughton, of Texas; and Hon. J. M. Francis, of New-York, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Ex-Congressman W. C. Sherwood, of North Carolina; Hon. C. C. Gilman, of Iowa, and Col. J. B. Bowman, of Kentucky, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. W. B. Tibbits, of Troy, is at the Hoffman House. Gen. H. R. Tilton, of the U. S. Army; John S. Chapman, of Virginia, and Hon. T. W. Gilmore, of Cincinnati, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. Thomas H. Canfield, of Vermont; Hon. Oakes Ames, of North Easton; Hon. D. K. McCarthy, of Syracuse; A. Vance Brown, of St. Paul; Dr. S. K. Ashton, of Philadelphia, and Alexander M. Orr, of Troy, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatricals.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—"MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING."

SHAKESPEARE's comedy of "Much Ado About Nothing" was, last night, very worthily placed upon the stage at Booth's Theatre. The piece was seen on these boards for the first time, and the occasion was improved with the taste and liberality which at this house the public is accustomed to see. Scenery, costumes and appointments have evidently been studied with care and sagacity, and the result is in many respects instructive and enjoyable. There may be room in some points for criticism as regards these material externals, but hardly for any that shall deny painstaking research and proper reverence for the august dramatist thus illustrated. Mr. BOOTH was the *Benedick* of the evening, Mr. BARRETT the *Don Pedro*, Mr. McVICKER the *Dogberry*, and Miss BELLA PATEMAN the *Beatrice*. The efforts of those artists evoked many tokens of approbation from a crowded and fashionable house. Of the merits of the acting we shall endeavor to speak tomorrow.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. LINGARD began a series of performances at Lina Edwin's Theatre last evening. A very large audience greeted the return of these clever artists, and expressed intense satisfaction with the entertainment offered by them. The farce, "A Silent Protector," and the comedy of "Davy's Love," followed the sketches by Mr. LINGARD, to which the piece first named was a preface. "Davy's Love" was written by the late Mr. ROBERTSON for Mr. SOTHERN, who filled the part of *David Garrick* with great success. Mr. G. C. BONIFACE, now the representative of the player, won commendation in the same rôle at the Theatre Comique about two years ago. He renewed the impression he then produced by ease, animation and versatility of manner last night. Mrs. ALICE DUNNING LINGARD was *Ada Ingot*. The piece itself is interesting in an unusual degree, and is constructed and written with exceptional care. Of Mr. LINGARD's portrayals of modern types and persons we need not speak at length. They were effective as ever. After the last had been essayed, Mr. LINGARD was called before the curtain, whence he returned thanks for the welcome to himself and to his wife. The same bill, the sketches, however, being twice varied, will be repeated throughout the week. Matinées are to occur on Wednesday and on Saturday.

Miscellaneous.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

GEORGE DONALD, a very skilled bareback somersault rider, is the star in a very bright firmament of the New-York Circus this week. Some difficult and rather novel *corde-elastique* exercises are also done at this establishment, and a comprehensive selection of acts fills out the entertainment. It is not an easy task to make the shows in the arena notable for variety, but the management of the Circus does not shrink from it, and its success is well-nigh unvarying.

OBITUARY.

Alexander Eddy Hosack, M. D.

The death of Dr. HOSACK, whose funeral takes place today from Trinity Chapel, severs another link that connects us with the prominent men of New-York half a century ago.

His father, Dr. DAVID HOSACK, the eminent surgeon who attended HAMILTON after his duel with BURR, married an adopted daughter of Dr. CASPER WISTAR, of Philadelphia. ALEXANDER was born in this City on the 6th of April, 1805; graduated Doctor of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1824, and soon after went to Paris, where he passed three years of study, with close application to his profession. Returning to New-York, he spent most of his life in this City, succeeding his father, after his death in 1835, in his large and lucrative practice, but chiefly confining himself to general surgery. He was the inventor of several instruments, the use of which facilitates and materially lessens the hazard of a variety of surgical operations. Dr. HOSACK was the first practitioner in this City who administered ether as an anæsthetic agent during a surgical operation.

He was for many years the attending surgeon of the Marine Hospital, and was mainly instrumental in originating Ward's Island Hospital.

As the family physician of AARON BURR he had a close intercourse with that remarkable man. It is said that on one occasion he asked Mr. BURR if he did not experience contrition at times for having shot HAMILTON. BURR, with an expression of stern feeling, replied with emphasis: "No, Sir; I could not regret it. Twice he crossed my path. He brought it on himself." Dr. HOSACK contributed his services gratuitously to many of our maimed soldiers who returned to New-York during the war of the rebellion, not a few of whom will remember him with gratitude for his kind and skillful assistance in their behalf.

In the Spring of 1867 he visited Europe with his wife, but upon the breaking out of hostilities between France and Prussia returned home, settling at Newport, R. I., where he died on Thursday last. He inherited the characteristics of his Scotch ancestry, warm and genial in his friendship, but unrelenting in his animosities. He left no children.

Meeting of the Lyceum of Natural History—Prof. Waterhouse Hawkins' Report on the Paleozoic Museum at Central Park.

At the regular meeting of the Lyceum of Natural History, held last evening at their rooms, on Madison-avenue, Prof. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS read a report of the Paleozoic Museum, from its inception up to the time of its abandonment by the present Board of Commissioners of Public Parks. The Professor began by giving a short account of the programme adopted in England by the Conference on Technical Education, the substance of which was that in all schools, of whatever class, it was growing more and more necessary that science and art should be placed on the same favorable footing as other studies. These views he had embodied in various lectures delivered soon after his arrival in this country, all of which had been favorably received, for he found that in popular education, associated with science, this country had in part anticipated the tardy action of the Old World. It was at this time, and in furtherance of these views that he was employed by the Commissioners of Central Park to revive the ancient history of the Old World, by the most veritable and substantial illustrations of its earlier inhabitants. In this work he found much to contend with; the storehouse from which to draw was very limited; in New-York the only fossilized specimens he could find was an Irish elk and one of a horse; but in Philadelphia he was more successful, as he there found the imperfect skeleton of the gigantic Hodrosaurus; this he soon restored so as to complete it in every respect. It was now necessary to have a proper building in which to complete the blocking out of the form of this huge animal. For a long time he labored under great difficulties, working in a temporary shed, and was again and again promised that something would soon be done, particularly the platform, on which alone he could erect his models, would be furnished him, but time passed and nothing was done, and in December last he received a notice from the Commissioners that his services would be discontinued until further action of the Board. By this procedure the whole scheme of popular education which he had been endeavoring to carry out was annulled. He trusted, however, only temporarily, and thought in time the good sense of the people would awaken, and that they would realize the vast importance of the work.

The Chairman, Mr. J. S. NEWBERRY, then made a few remarks, and said that the present circumstance was of far too great importance to pass by lightly. Prof. HAWKINS was the only man in the world who could successfully model fossilized specimens. We have, he said, many who are adepts in paleontology and geology, but it may be a century before we find another man who combines the skill necessary for this work. Then, too, we need some public museum of this kind. Barnum's Museum was of inestimable value to our community, and since it was burnt we have had nothing to take its place.

Mr. E. G. SQUIER said that the only way he could see in which the Museum could be successfully carried on was to elect TWEED as President, SWEENY as Treasurer, and the rest of them as directors; then it would prosper. Prof. HAWKINS has been studying books and bones; what does he know about the mangement of Central Park; he was only an Englishman, any way, and the idea of his trying to get up a museum in this City without a corresponding scheme for dividing the profits, was an absurdity only equaled by the supposition that the present City Government could be persuaded to do anything for scientific purposes.

Dr. WALZ objected to the manner in which the last gentleman had spoken, as having a tendency to do more harm than good to their project, though he thought an appeal to the City Government for this purpose would be like asking the Enemy of Mankind to assist in advancing the cause of religion. The following resolutions were then passed:

Resolved, That the Lyceum of Natural History in the City of New-York has learned with deep regret of the temporary suspension of the work of restoration of the forms of extinct animals, as hitherto prosecuted in the Central Park, under the Superintendence of Prof. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS.

Resolved, That this Lyceum considers the proposed Paleozoic Museum not only as a valuable acquisition to the scientific treasures and resources of the City, but also as a most important adjunct and complement to our great system of public education.

Among the gentlemen present were Mr. Andrew H. Green, Prof's. C. A. Seeley, E. W. Lawrence, C. A. Joy and Temple Prime.

CHRISTIANITY.

Natural Theology and Apologetics—Eighth Lecture in the Course by Rev. Dr. McCosh.

Rev. JAMES McCOSH, D. D., LL.D., President of Princeton College, delivered the eighth of his series of lectures on "Natural Theology and Apologetics," at Madison-square Church, last evening. The reverend gentleman remarked that the points he had been discussing in his previous lectures had a bearing both upon natural and revealed religion. If we could not know anything except what passed under our sentient experience, we had no evidence of those great verities to which faith looked, and if the soul of man be material he could not see how we rise to a conception of the unmaterial God, or be justified in holding by the immortality of the soul. It should be borne in mind the Scriptures did not prove there was a God but assumed his existence and it claimed to be the revelation of His will. He joined with those who would establish the great truths of Natural Theology, and would look for most assistance from the unitarians and rationalists of mark, for if their doctrines were destroyed by the materialistic school they had no religion left, and they would direct their abilities in defending true Christianity, the existence of God, the immortality of the soul, and the difference between good and evil. A consideration of these questions carried us beyond natural to revealed religion, and opened our eyes to the great and essential question of the times, the life of Christianity and the works of Jesus. This was a stronghold which had been often assailed, but never taken. With it secure we could defend the whole territory, the Old Testament and the New, doctrine, history and morality. Passing to a review of RENAN's life of Jesus, and his contradiction of much of the historical and Christian truths contained in the Scripture, he proceeded to say that there were two ways in which an attack could be made on the life of Christ. The first was that it was a fable, or if not, contained such a mixture of romance as to be impossible to eliminate the truth. But Jesus did not live in fabulous, but in historical times, when the effects of Grecian literature and Roman civilization would have dispelled all fabulous or exaggerated teachings. The writings of the Evangelists bear undoubted evidence that the authors were eye-witnesses of the facts they record, and that they existed in less than sixty years after the death of Jesus. If these historical facts were denied with equal truth, we could refute the existence of ALEXANDER and the assassination of CÆSAR. RENAN held that the four Gospels are in substance supported by history, but he claimed to take so much and avoid the rest. He drew a superficial biography, which he called the fifth Gospel, but he has only destroyed all historical facts and precedents, and he has given us a history utterly incongruous and incredible. He held that Matthew was an eye-witness of the life of Jesus, and his report of His discourses could be relied upon as correct. But he says they underwent a change from intercourse with the teachings of others; yet, if this theory were true, we would not have four Gospels, but could count them by the thousands. Luke, RENAN also admits, lived before the siege of Jerusalem, but he adopted traditions. He asserted there was no opportunity for stirring up traditions, for there were those living inimical and friendly to Jesus and who would make an exposé of any erroneous statement he put forward. John was an illiterate fisherman and could not have written those discourses, which have never been surpassed, and which reveal the mind of Divinity itself. Again, RENAN admitted the intellectual capacity of Jesus, his fervor, tenderness, piety; but he denied he possessed any supernatural power. He maintains that Jesus was at first a moralist and civil reformer; secondly, he fancied himself the son of a prophet, with romance in his character, and thirdly, he becomes disappointed and embittered—uses artifice, and in a vague, undefinable confidence looks forward to some new spirit to help Him. This was one of the most baseless historical theories ever put forward by perverted imagination. Jesus' Sermon on the Mount emanated from God. It conveyed a morality too pure, too profound and too good for earth, and His teachings and predictions clearly indicated His divine origin. The kingdom He was to establish the Scriptures clearly showed was not of this earth, for it was to be laid by the scattering of men. The third period referred to by RENAN was so utterly false and repulsive that he almost shrunk from its discussion. If Jesus deserved the character accorded to him by RENAN himself, He would not stoop to an artifice like that of raising Lazarus from the dead by a preconceived plot. But this was palpably untrue. He had commenced to work miracles three years before His death; of this there was undeniable testimony, and the theory adduced to controvert it was monstrous and incredible. In conclusion he pointed to the closing incidents in the life of Jesus to sustain his argument on the Divinity, and remarked that His crucifixion was a fitting termination to a life devoted to the salvation of man, and the manifestation of the Story of God.

YACHTING.

Annual Meeting of the Atlantic Yacht Club—Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of the Atlantic Yacht Club was held at the Club-room, Court-street, Brooklyn, last night. There was a large attendance of members, and nearly every yacht in the Club was represented. Commodore WM. VOORHIS, owner of the yacht *Tidal Wave*, presided. Commodore VOORHIS, in opening the meeting, made his farewell speech as Commodore of the Club, which position he has filled with entire satisfaction to the Club for two years. After the routine business of the evening, the election of officers for the ensuing year was proceeded with and resulted as follows:

Commodore, Wm. Peet, yacht *Nimbus*, late Vice-Commodore; Vice-Commodore, J. Rogers Maxwell, yacht *Peerless*, late Rear-Commodore; Rear-Commodore John A. Monsell; Recording Secretary, John B. Morgan, (re-elected; Treasurer, H. H. Hogins, (re-elected;) Measurer, T. C. J. Lippitt; Corresponding Secretary, Leslie E. Wetmore, (re-elected;) Executive Committee, H. H. Hogins, George A. Thayer, G. H. Granniss, S. Rogers Maxwell, Edward Arnold.

The Atlantic Club is steadily increasing its members, and the fleet is making good headway. They have this year added the following new boats to the fleet:

West Wind, sloop, 47 feet long; owned by JOHN W. RICH; nearly completed. *Agnes*, schooner, 62 feet long; owned by EDWARD HARVEY; nearly ready for launching. *Peerless*, sloop, 62 feet long; owned by J. ROGERS MAXWELL; a sloop building for LUDLOW LIVINGSTON, 55 feet long; and several other yachts already commenced.

Testimonial for a Deceased Missionary's Family.

Last December, very suddenly, Rev. Dr. DODD, missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, died at his post in Syria, leaving his widow and seven children unprovided for. The several churches throughout the bounds of the synod, acting on the suggestions of the Mission Board and their own spontaneous feelings, have taken steps to provide for this missionary family. Meetings have been held in Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Alleghany, and between $1,600 and $2,000 raised, and last night a public meeting was held in the Church of the Covenants, in Twenty-third-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, to bring the matter before the Churches of this City and Brooklyn. Addresses were delivered by Mr. MILLER, Mr. MILLMAN, the Chairman; Rev. JAMES KENNEDY, and Rev. Mr. PARKS, of Brooklyn, setting forth the obligations of the Church in this matter. Mrs. DODD is expected home soon, and it is designed to have a fitting testimonial ready for her by the time of her arrival. Hence a committee was appointed last night as follows: Messrs. Wm. Neely, George Silver, Robert Golden, J. Spence, Hugh Cheyne, —— Culler, Wm. McAfee, and J. Thomas. They are authorized to receive subscriptions from individuals, and to lay the matter before the respective Churches. Subscriptions were taken up in the meeting also for this object.

The Tammany Society—The Annual Election for Grand Sachem and Tweed's Chances.

The Tammany Society held a meeting last night at their rooms in Tammany Hall, and issued a proclamation of the election of Sachems in April. Mr. NICHOLSON presided, and the resolutions of respect to the deceased members, Gov. WRIGHT, of New-Jersey, and Mr. JAMES WATSON, were proposed by District-Attorney ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, and adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

Much interest attaches to the prospective election, as it is currently reported that several changes will be made, and it is a subject of conjecture as to what the newly-elected Sachems will do in relation to keeping Grand Sachem TWEED in office. According to the rules of Tammany Society, the same person cannot be elected Grand Sachem two terms in immediate succession. Notwithstanding this rule, Senator TWEED has been Grand Sachem two successive terms, being kept in office the second term by the Sachems failing to hold an election, he thus holding over and evading the rule which had previously operated without an exception. Whether he will again "hold over," or will this time be elected, on the ground that he was not elected the last time, and will not, therefore, be elected two successive times, is a question which the new Sachems will find a way to solve.

THE CENTRAL GRANT CLUB.

Organization of the Executive Committee—Election of Mr. Spencer as Chairman—Remarks of Ex-Mayor Opdyke and Others.

The Executive Committee of the new Central Grant Campaign Club, of which Ex-Mayor GEORGE OPDYKE is President, met yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of electing officers. There were fifteen members present at the proceedings, Mr. OPDYKE was named as temporary Chairman, and Hon. CHARLES S. SPENCER was placed in nomination by Mr. JOHN D. LAWSON, as permanent Chairman. In mentioning Mr. SPENCER for the place, Mr. LAWSON remarked that he was fully qualified to fill it, being a genuine and sincere supporter of Republican principles. The nomination was seconded by Mr. LAPAUGH, Mr. OPDYKE, and others. Mr. OPDYKE said that he had been intimately acquainted with Mr. SPENCER almost from the commencement of the Republican Party; that he had watched his political career with close attention; and that he had found him to be a man, steadfast, earnest and active in his devotion to the best interests of the Republican Party.

Mr. SPENCER was subsequently elected Chairman of the Executive Committee by unanimous consent. In accepting the office he thanked his friends who had elected him to it, and then proceeded to say that he was informed that President GRANT had become fully aware of the state of things in the Republican ranks in this City, and that he knew who the men were who held promises to the ear but broke them to the hope. In conclusion, he prophecied the re-election of GRANT by an overwhelming majority. Mr. OPDYKE confirmed Mr. SPENCER's statements about President GRANT, saying that he had recently held a private conversation with him, and had found his views on local political matters to be entirely satisfactory. He said that he was a visitor at the Executive Mansion during the closing hours of the last Congress, and that he became astonished at the great amount of executive talent which was shown by the President. When bills came to him for approval, he consulted his Cabinet officers as to their merits before attaching his signature. Mr. OPDYKE remarked in conclusion, that he had never seen a man who manifested more aptitude in getting at the essence of measures, while attending to other business at the same time than was displayed by President GRANT. Mr. HENRY D. LAPAUGH was elected Vice-Chairman, and Messrs. PHILIP JORDAN and JOHN LOBDELL were selected as Secretaries. Mr. JORDAN said that he had forwarded to the President the TIMES' report of the initiatory meeting of the Central Grant Club, which, in his estimation, was the best account published, and that he had received in reply a letter from Mr. BABCOCK, his private Secretary, thanking the organization. The Executive Committee then adjourned, after giving Mr. SPENCER power to appoint five gentlemen to compose the Finance Committee.

THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

Examination of the Charges Made by the State Committee—Whitewashing the Action of the District Associations.

The special committee of the Republican General Committee engaged in examining the rolls of the district associations resumed their labors at the corner of Twenty-second-street and Fifth-avenue last evening. The Committee comprised Gen. JOHN COCHRANE, the Chairman; Gen. JOHN A. FOSTER, Gen. LLOYD ASPINWALL, and Messrs. JOHN V. GRIDLEY and ISAAC DAYTON. The examiners proceeded to ask questions concerning the present strength of the associations, the Republican vote of the districts, the revision of the rolls, &c. Among the Presidents of associations who were called were James M. McCartin, of the Sixth District; Mr. Twombly, of the Seventh District; Robert W. Degrushe, of the Eighth District; Wm. H. Merrill, Jr., of the Ninth District; Martin B. B. Brown, of the Tenth District; John V. Gridley, of the Eleventh District; John H. Duke, of the Twelfth District, and George W. Mitchell, of the Thirteenth District. The examination was very tame until after the close of Mr. GRIDLEY, when quite a "scene" unexpectedly occurred. Persons who had anything to say in regard to the Association were invited to step forward, and the invitation was promptly accepted by Ex-Judge WHITE. He said the Eleventh District Association was badly mismanaged; that the rolls contained the names of Democrats; and that the names of several genuine and steadfast Republicans had been stricken from the rolls within a short time. He mentioned that he himself had received a notice from JAMES L. HASTIE, requiring him to show cause why he should not be expelled. He said the name of MARSHALL O. ROBERTS as President of the Association was a mere figure head, and that he had received a letter from that gentleman, denying that he was its President, and repudiating it altogether. He also asserted that the Association was without any regular place of meeting. Mr. GRIDLEY replied to Mr. WHITE, and the latter gentleman was subsequently so discourteously treated by the spectators as to elicit from Gen. JOHN COCHRANE the remark that every individual had a right to be heard respectfully, and that the examination must be conducted in a different spirit and different form. He said that he understood that Mr. WHITE charged: First, That there were Democrats enrolled in the Association; Secondly, That there were persons on the rolls who did not live in the district; and, Thirdly, That mismanagement existed in the conduct and administration of the Association. Police Commissioner MANNIERE and Mr. HASTIE characterized Ex-Judge WHITE's statement in regard to the absence of any regular meeting place as false. Gen. FOSTER denounced the proceedings of some of the gentlemen who were contending against Mr. WHITE as being out of order. Gen. ASPINWALL said that the charges were clear, distinct and precise, and that an opportunity would be given to prove or to refute them at another meeting. On motion of Mr. DAYTON the further consideration of the affairs of the Eleventh District Association were adjourned until Monday next. During the examination of Mr. DUKE, of the Twelfth District Association, he denied that any act of violence had been committed at the October primary election, or that ballots containing the name of Mayor HALL had been furnished at Republican booths at the last election. He admitted, however, that he had lost the position of United States Weigher since the installment of the present Collector. In questioning Mr. MITCHELL, of the Thirteenth District, it was ascertained that nearly one-half, out of the 500 which were placed on the rolls, represented Democrats. He said that his Association had expelled CHARLES S. SPENCER, WM. ORTON, Mr. MEEK and others. The Examining Committee subsequently adjourned.

Eighth Assembly District Grant Club.

At a meeting of the Eighth Assembly District Grant Club, held at head-quarters, corner Grand and Ludlow streets, last evening, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It is a well-known and recognized fact, that the primary elections held in December last, by the direction and under the auspices of the Tammany Republican General Committee, were not recognized or participated in by those of our Republican fellow-citizens owing no allegiance to the Democratic Party or its mercenary allies; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we respectfully request the Republican State Committee to provide for the organization in this county of a Republican Committee which shall be entirely independent of the machination and control of Tammany Hall.

The First-Avenue Murder.

JOHN MAHER, aged seventeen years, residing corner Fifty-sixth-street and First-avenue; EDWARD FARLEY, aged twenty, residing in Forty-eighth-street, near First-avenue; JAS. McCARTY, aged twenty-five, residing at No. 851 First-avenue; GEO. MONTEL, aged eighteen years, residing at No. 346 East Fifty-sixth-street, and PATRICK MURRAY were, yesterday, arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court on a charge of shooting HENRY SCHMIDT, proprietor of the saloon corner of Forty-seventh-street and First-avenue on Sunday afternoon. The particulars of the case were reported in the TIMES yesterday. Justice BIXBY remanded them back to the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house to await the result of SCHMIDT's injuries. The wounded man is not expected to recover.

Fires Last Evening—Serious Disasters in Broadway and Pearl-Street.

At 8¼ o'clock, last evening, Officer YOUNG, of the Fifteenth Precinct, discovered a fire in the hair-store, No. 781 Broadway, which had ignited the wood-work, but he extinguished it without giving any alarm, and before any damage had been done.

A fire occurred at 6 o'clock, last evening, in the premises of MARCUS BROS. & Co., dealers in paint stuffs, glue and varnish, on the first floor of No. 186 Pearl-street, doing a damage of $7,000 to stock, and of $3,000 to the building, which is owned by G. F. NESBITT, and is fully insured. The loss on stock on the first floor is also covered by insurance for $5,000 in the Germania, $2,500 in the Mechanics' and Traders', and $2,500 in another City company. The second floor was occupied by SOLOMON SOLOMONS, dealer in leaf tobacco, whose loss of $1,000, chiefly by water, is fully covered by insurance. ISIDORE ARNOLD, cigar manufacturer on the third floor, had 60,000 cigars, worth $1,500, on the first floor, and these were all destroyed, but the loss is covered by insurance. T. W. SEWARD, dealer in oils, who occupied the cellar, lost $2,000 by fire, but his stock was fully insured. Nothing was learned as to the origin of the disaster.

Another serious catastrophe occurred at about 8 o'clock, when a fire was discovered in the livery sale stables of JAMES JENKINS, Nos. 1,399 and 1,401 Broadway, where property to the value of $5,000 was destroyed. The flames extended to the shoe-store of JAMES MURRAY, No. 1,403, whose loss of $500 is fully covered by insurance. No. 1,405 was also reached by the flames, and the grocery of S. VON OHLSEN was damaged $200, but was insured. Several families occupying the upper part of this building lost small sums in damage to furniture. The buildings were all flames, belonging to MARTIN ZABRISKIE, and will require $5,000 for repairs. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained.

THE NEW STAFF LAW.

Rank and Authority of the Staff Corps of the Navy—A Happy Settlement of a Vexed Question.

On the last day of the session of the last Congress, the dispute which had so long existed in the naval service between the line and staff was finally terminated, to the comparative satisfaction of both parties. For many years the question of rank has disturbed the harmony of the service, and in no small degree weakened that *esprit du corps* which is so essential to its efficiency. Congress has been annoyed and wearied with the arguments and complaints of the contestants, and a great deal of soiled linen has been unnecessarily aired in the face of the country, which was becoming very tired of the unpleasant display, and began to question whether it would not be better to do away with the navy at once, since, according to the exaggerated reports from either of the interested parties, it was so worthless and so much of a sham. The navy, however, is efficient and valuable, and cannot be spared, and all that was needed was to remove the cause of all the bickering and hard feelings that was so rapidly demoralizing the service. This Congress has done, in the passage of a bill which met with the concurrence of representatives of both sides of the question; and it is to be hoped that hereafter harmony and good feeling will prevail in the service, and that the "good old days" will come again, when the ward-room of an American man-of-war will be the home of a genial, happy and contented band of brother officers, who have but one common aspiration, and that the advancement and welfare of the navy.

The provisions of the new law give relative and additional rank to the officers of the staff corps of the navy, prescribes the rules of precedence, but adds nothing to the pay of any of the officers.

The Medical Corps—The law declares that in the different corps on the active list, there shall be the following officers: 15 Medical Directors, with the relative rank of Captain; 15 Medical Inspectors, with the relative rank of Commander; 50 Surgeons, with the relative rank of Lieutenant-Commander or Lieutenant; 100 Assistant Surgeons, with the relative rank of Master or Ensign. Assistant Surgeons who have passed their examinations shall have relative rank of Lieutenant or Master. No person under twenty-one or over twenty-six years of age shall hereafter be appointed an Assistant Surgeon in the navy.

Pay Corps—15 Pay Directors, with the relative rank of Captain; 13 Pay Inspectors, with the relative rank of Commander; 50 Pay-masters, with the relative rank of Lieutenant-Commander or Lieutenant; 30 Passed Assistant Pay-masters, with the relative rank of Lieutenant or Master; 20 Assistant Pay-masters with the relative rank of Master or Ensign.

Corps of Engineers—10 Chief Engineers, with the relative rank of Captain; 15 Chief Engineers, with the relative rank of Commander; 45 Chief Engineers with the relative rank of Lieutenant-Commander or Lieutenant; 100 First Assistant Engineers, with the relative rank of Lieutenant or Master; 75 Second Assistant Engineers, with the relative rank of Master or Ensign. No person under nineteen or over twenty-six years of age shall hereafter be appointed in the Engineer Corps.

Naval Constructors, Chaplains, Professors of Mathematics, Civil Engineers, and Secretaries—2 Naval Constructors, with the relative rank of Captain; 3 Naval Constructors, with the relative rank of Commander; 3 Naval Constructors, with the relative rank of Lieutenant-Commander; 4 Naval Constructors, with the relative rank of Lieutenant; 4 Chaplains, with the relative rank of Captain; 7 Chaplains, with the relative rank of Commander; and not more than 7, with rank of Lieutenant-Commander; 3 Professors of Mathematics, with rank of Captain; 4 Professors of Mathematics, with rank of Commander; 4 Professors of Mathematics, with rank of Lieutenant-Commander; 2 Civil Engineers, with rank of Captain; 2 Civil Engineers, with rank of Commander; 4 Civil Engineers, with rank of Lieutenant-Commander; 1 Secretary to the Admiral, with rank of Captain; 1 Secretary to the Vice-Admiral, with rank of Commander; Secretaries to Rear-Admirals and Commodores commanding squadrons, to rank with Lieutenant-Commander.

The President is authorized in his discretion to determine and fix the relative rank of Professors of Mathematics and Civil Engineers. All promotions are to be regular and according to seniority.

Staff officers are credited with six years on entering the service. Staff officers, when retired after having served faithfully forty-five years, are to have the rank of Commodore. Others retired before sixty-two years of age for causes incident to the service, have same rank on the retired list as pertained to their position on the active list. Chiefs of Bureaus of Medicine and Surgery, Provisions and Clothing, Steam Engineering, and Construction and Repairs, shall have the rank of Commodore while holding such office.

Commanding officers of vessels on stations shall take precedence of all staff officers under their command, and no staff officer by virtue of his rank shall exercise command or authority in the line of the navy, or in any staff corps or department thereof, except in the corps or department to which he belongs; and shall claim no additional right to quarters on account of his rank. In processions on shore, Court-martials, Summary Courts, Courts of Inquiry, Boards of Survey, and all other Boards, line and staff officers shall take precedence according to rank. The Executive Officer, while executing orders of the commanding officer, shall take precedence, but ranking staff officers may communicate directly with the commanding officer.

Under this law there is little danger of conflict of authority. Hereafter all ought to go well in the service, as all seemed to be satisfied with the law.

Preparations to Celebrate the Passage of the Fifteenth Amendment.

A large meeting of colored citizens was held last evening in the Shiloh Church, corner of Prince and Marion streets, to perfect arrangements for having a public demonstration on the 30th inst. to commemorate the ratification of the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment. Rev. N. H. TURPIN, pastor of the Bleecker-street M. E. Church, (colored,) was voted to the chair and AUGUSTUS BISHOP was appointed Secretary. In opening the meeting the Chairman said that the Administration at Washington had done more for the colored race than they really could have expected at the time. The 30th of March should be kept a holiday by every colored man, and he hoped it would never be forgotten as long as there was a colored man in the United States. The General Committee on Parade reported that they had decided to have a military parade in the afternoon, and a grand demonstration in the Cooper Institute in the evening. The Committee had also decided to extend invitations to all the civic and military societies of New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City to participate in the parade. On motion of T. S. W. TITUS, the 30th of March, was made a holiday each year in future, in honor of the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment. A motion was made to have T. S. W. TITUS appointed Grand Marshal of the parade. There was much opposition manifested, and the names of several parties were also mentioned in connection with the position. Fearing a disturbance, Rev. Mr. TURPIN vacated the chair, stating that as a minister and a man of peace, he could not preside over such a disorderly meeting. Mr. TURPIN then left the church. T. S. W. TITUS was then called to the chair, and the question of appointing a Grand Marshal was again introduced. After much confusion and loud talk, a committee of five was finally appointed to supersede the old Committee of Arrangements, and to appoint a Grand Marshal.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

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MARRIED.

PLACE—LAWRENCE.—At Hyde Park, L. I., on Thursday evening, March 2, by Rev. Henry M. Beare, WILLIAM H. PLACE, of Manhasset, and ALMIRA L., daughter of Edwin Lawrence, of Hyde Park.

SEAICH—BERFARD.—On Thursday evening, March 2, at the Madison-av. Baptist church, by Rev. J. F. Elder, WILLIAM H. SEAICH to JULIE W., youngest daughter of R. G. Berfard, all of this City.

☞ San Francisco and Pittsburg papers please copy.

SKELDING—COOKE.—On Friday, March 3, THOMAS SKELDING, M. D., to Miss ROSINA COOKE, both of this City.

DIED.

BLOOMFIELD.—On Friday, the 3d inst., ISABELLA, widow of the late Gen. Joseph Bloomfield, of New-Jersey, in the 92d year of her age.

CLARK.—At Rutherford Park, N. J., Mrs. LUCY B. CLARK, aged 79 years. Funeral services at the residence of her son, Lucius W. Clark.

Wednesday, March 8, at 1 o'clock, carriages will be in attendance at the railroad station, on the arrival of the 11 o'clock train from New-York (Erie Railway) to convey friends to the house.

CHURCHILL.—In Brooklyn, March 4, suddenly, of membranous croup, LENNY, youngest child of Charles B. and Carrie Smith Churchill, aged 3 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1,279 Pacific-st., near New-York-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

COLEMAN.—On Monday, March 6, 1871, GEORGE COLEMAN, aged 56 years, 9 months and 1 day.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Middletown, N. Y., papers please copy.

DOW.—In Aiken, S. C., Monday, Feb. 27, of consumption, Dr. JAMES R. DOW, of Brooklyn, late President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of this City.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 101 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

DAVIS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, March 4, 1871, after a painful sickness, LOUISA A., wife of B. W. Davis, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 14 Willow-st., on Tuesday afternoon, March 7, at 1 o'clock.

DE CUE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, 5th inst., LAURA B. DE CUE, in the 32d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her uncle, James Brady, No. 278 Clinton-st., on Tuesday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

GOULD.—At Poughkeepsie, Sunday afternoon, March 5, ZAYDE AKIN GOULD, at the age of 15 years.

Funeral at the residence of her father, D. E. Gould, Quaker Hill, Pawling, Dutchess County, on Wednesday, March 8, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FINCH.—At her residence in this City, on Sunday, 5th inst., HARRIET A. FINCH, in the 47th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Catskill, N. Y., for interment.

HORTON.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., on Sunday, March 5, JOHN G. HORTON, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the M. E. Church, New Rochelle, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Carriages in waiting at depot to meet 11½ New-Haven train from New-York.

HOSACK.—At Newport, on Thursday, March 2, Dr. ALEXANDER E. HOSACK, aged 66 years.

The funeral will take place from Trinity Chapel, New-York, Tuesday, March 7, at 12 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited.

JOHNSON.—On Saturday, March 4, MARGARET G., wife of F. M. Johnson, aged 31 years, 6 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the North Reformed Church, (Rev. W. T. Enyard, pastor,) Clermont-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Jefferson County papers please copy.

KIRKPATRICK.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Sunday, March 5, 1871, SOPHIA ASTLEY KIRKPATRICK.

Funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church, New-Brunswick, Wednesday, March 8, at 9¾ o'clock A. M., and at Laurel Hill, Philadelphia, on the arrival of the 9½ A. M. train from New-York. Her friends are requested to attend without further invitation.

LESLIE.—In Brooklyn, March 6, JAMES Y., second son of Thomas and Harriet Leslie, aged 51 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from St. Peter's Episcopal Church, State-street near Bond, on Thursday next at 2 o'clock.

McEWEN.—Suddenly, on Monday afternoon, 6th inst., ROBERT D. McEWEN, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

NYE.—In this City on the 6th day of March, 1871, GRACE C. NYE, daughter of the late Bartlett Nye, of Champlain, N. Y., aged 19 years.

QUINTARD.—At Stamford, Conn., March 5, CLARISSA, wife of Isaac Quintard, in the 78th year of her age.

Funeral services from St. Andrew's Church, at 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. Carriages will meet the train leaving New-York at 12¼ o'clock.

ROBINS.—On Friday morning, 3d inst., in the 67th year of his age, DAVID ROBINS.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 25 East 39th-st., on Tuesday, 7th inst., at 1 P. M.

SNOW.—Suddenly, in Hartford, Conn., on Saturday, the 4th inst., FRANCIS M. SNOW, aged 31.

Friends of the family will attend the funeral at 2 P. M. today, at the residence of his father, S. S. Snow, No. 326 East 65th-st.

SHOTWELL.—On Sunday, March 5, 1871, Mrs. ELIZA SHOTWELL, in the 87th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Nathaniel Weed, at Darien, Conn., on Wednesday, the 8th, at 2 o'clock.

VAN ANTWERP.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Monday morning, March 6, PHEBE R., wife of James Van Antwerp, in the 30th year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 173 Burnet-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

WATTS.—On Sunday, 5th inst., at the residence of her brother, No. 49 West 36th-st., ANNE, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Robert and Charlotte D. Watts, in the 18th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Wednesday, 8th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAMS.—Saturday morning, 4th inst., THOMAS WILLIAMS, Jr., in the 76th year of his age.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the church corner of 5th-av. and 29th-st., Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

WEST SIDE ASSOCIATION.

The fourth public meeting of this Association will be held at the Harvard Rooms, 6th-av., south-west corner of 42d-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 8, at 7½ o'clock.

On the following subjects:

The Riverside Park.
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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, March 11, 1871, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 11½, on WEDNESDAY at 11, on THURSDAY at 12, and on SATURDAY at 6½ A. M.

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POLITICAL.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT CLUB.—A regular meeting of this Club will be held THIS EVENING, corner 119th-st. and 3d-av., at 8 o'clock.

JOHN A. EAGLESON, President.

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SECTARIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The Subject Considered by the Methodist Preachers—A Few Sharp Words well Aimed.

The morning hour of yesterday, being the first Monday in the month, was spent in devotional exercises and reports of churches. Rev. J. S. Willis, of Seventeenth-street M. E. Church, touched on the practice which he feared was too prevalent among ministers, of cutting short their closet devotions, their secret prayers, to rush to business. And he deemed this one of the primal causes of inefficiency in the ministry. He reported over 100 conversions in his church since Jan. 8, 1871. Rev. Messrs. Dunn and W. C. Smith also spoke on this subject. Rev. Dr. Marks reported a revival work in One Hundred and Fourth-street Mission Chapel. Revival meetings are also held in St. Paul's M. E. Church, Rev. Dr. Ridgaway pastor, and a series of afternoon preaching services, commencing at 3¾ P. M., will be held every day this week except Saturday. Rev. John E. Cookman will preach there this afternoon.

SECTARIAN STATE APPROPRIATIONS AGAIN.

After the devotional exercises had closed, the Committee on Topics reported questions for discussion next Monday, one of which was adopted, namely: "What is Our Duty as Ministers in Reference to Fashionable Pleasures and Amusements?" on which Rev. Mr. Bottome was appointed to open the debate. This question was subsequently reconsidered and laid over until a later date, to enable the meeting to discuss, next Monday, the principle of city and State appropriations of money and lands to sectarian institutions, on which a committee of five was appointed at last meeting to draft resolutions. Dr. Ferris presented these resolutions yesterday, and, in an able manner, defended them on the principle that to grant a dollar to any Church institution was radically wrong. The institutions of the Church should lie near enough to the Church's heart to receive all the aid they needed. He, however, would exempt from this sweeping deprecation literary institutions, but in answer to the question why? he failed to give a response. He did not oppose the grants because the Romanists got more than the Methodists, or than all the Protestant denominations together, but because it was a harnessing of Church and State, which we are trying to keep asunder in this country. The history of Romanism allthrough the ages, is a history of the Church living and growing upon political "pap," until it had eaten out the vitals of the State and possessed itself of the real estate and the political power of the State. He pointed to Mexico, South America, and parts of Europe in proof hereof. And the civil Governments, as they have gained the ascendancy of the Church in those lands, have re-enriched themselves by sequestrating this Church property. And the policy of Romanism in this City and State was its historical and proverbial policy all along the centuries. The resolutions were substantially the same as those published in the Times last week, though with some verbal modifications, and Dr. Cattelle, a member of the Committee, while favoring the resolutions on the broad principle of wrongdoing in granting anything to any Church or Church institution, expressed himself as opposed to singling out the Roman Catholic Church as a butt in this matter. The worst that he had ever heard said against its members was that they are zealous and earnest in promoting its interests; and he could wish that Protestants might imitate them in this regard. But he was not quite sure that the Methodists, if in power in this City and State, would do less for their Church than the Catholics, who are in power, do for theirs.

IS THE PRINCIPLE WRONG?

Rev. W. C. Smith, also a member of the Committee, said he was not quite prepared to assert that the principle of State support to charitable institutions is wrong. And while he was in favor of a mass-meeting of Methodists, and, indeed, of all denominations, to discuss this question, so that the views of the laity of the Church, from whose pockets the taxes largely come, might be heard, he thought the Preachers' meeting should take the initiative. But he could hardly reconcile to his mind the granting of State aid to literary institutions, and not to charitable ones.

IT IS RADICALLY WRONG.

Rev. Dr. Crawford resigned the chair to Mr. Willis, and took the floor on this question. He said he would be glad to have a mass-meeting of Protestants for the discussion of this topic, but he was not going to wait until that time to express his opinions. There is imminent peril, he said, that the managers of the Old Ladies' Home will accept the lots tendered to them by the City. The bill granting them has been passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor, and it would be a calamity for them to accept the bribe, and a crime for him to hold his peace. He objected on the broad ground of principle. We have inherited, said he, many things from our forefathers which injuriously affect us, and among them are some old English laws and customs, which were adopted under and for a union of Church and State. But we are gradually coming to see their tendency, and Illinois has cast them out, and other States are following. Under these laws and customs a great many favors are shown to churches and to ministers. Taxes are reduced, or remitted, or returned; exemptions of one kind and another are granted. It is all wrong. He wanted no such exemption for himself, and he wanted to vote and act publicly, and privately to dissuade the ladies of the Methodist Home for the Aged from accepting this gift. He had been afflicted for years every time a favor of this kind had been shown to a church or a minister. And if we as Methodists have received grants before, said the Doctor, it is time to stop. The revolution must commence somewhere—let it begin here, and now.

DEFENDING THE LADIES.

Rev. A. D. Vail said he had waited patiently to hear some one champion the cause of the lady managers of the Home, but in vain, and he therefore felt it his duty to undertake it. He was not present at the meeting last week when the resolutions were introduced, but he had met one of the ladies—an excellent Christian woman who had given much time and money to the institution, and from her had learned that some of the preachers of this meeting had so far opposed the institution as to propose to shut it out altogether from the churches. [This was going further than the resolution or the debates upon them went, and it was unanimously denied.] The ladies held a meeting last Friday when this matter was talked over, and the statement was made that for the last five years the institution has had to depend largely upon the State and City for its support, from whom it received last year $6,000, while the churches of this City directly contributed the magnificent sum of $450, to meet an annual expenditure of over $10,000. There has been no protest from this meeting, nor from any other part of the Methodists during those years against these donations, and the ladies, seeing themselves thus deserted by their churches, appealed through the *Christian Advocate* and other papers to the Methodist Church to purchase lots for their enlarged accommodations and increasing demands. But the appeal passed unheeded. They were then and frequently advised to apply to the Legislature and to the City for land whereon to build, and a grant has been made between Third and Fourth avenues and Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth streets. If we oppose this grant, said Mr. Vail, then let us go to work and raise $10,000, instead of a paltry $450. Mr. Willis, interrupting, thought there must be some mistake in regard to this amount, as his church had raised over $100 for the Home; but Mr. Vail assured him there was no mistake, and that if his church had given so much it had done nobly. Other voices asked what about the $15,000 raised by the Fair, which gave the ladies $5,000 more than the current expenses? Rev. Mr. McAlister remarked that it had, and at the same time had demoralized the churches by its specious tricks and petty gambling, and he hoped never to see another dollar raised among the Methodist churches in that way. Mr. Vail objected to the interruption and proceeded with his remarks. The ladies, he repeated, had appealed to the churches to purchase ground for them, but neither preachers nor churches had raised a finger in its behalf. And some of the ladies who collect annual subscriptions for the institution assured him that their largest and most regular subscriptions were outside the Methodist denomination. The ladies would greatly prefer to receive aid from the churches and not from the City or State. But what are they to do when the churches refuse or fail to support them? Then if they oppose this grant on principle, why not also shoulder the burden of the Five Points Mission, which has been receiving aid from the civil Government for a great many years. And to be consistent he would ask why don't they as Methodist preachers refuse to accept a reduction of taxes on $1,500 salaries and return taxes? If these resolutions are going to pass on principle, he wanted to see a consistent action; but he did not want to see them guided and controlled by prejudice. Rev. John E. Searles and others desired to speak on this question, and after reconsidering the topic chosen for debate next week, this question was adopted instead. The announcement of the meeting of the Hudson River Ministerial Association, in Fishkill Village, today, was made. Dr. Ridgaway, of this City, is to read an essay on Vicarious Atonement, before the Association, and essays and discussions will be had on the "Three Years Rule," "The Chinese Question," "Sunday School Work," and kindred topics. In the evening a temperance mass meeting is to be held at which Rev. A. K. Sandford and S. D. Brown, of this City, will deliver addresses.

Preachers for the Masses.

The House of the Evangelists, a seminary for training missionaries to the masses, was established, over a year ago, by Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., and a few gentlemen who felt that there was a pressing need in the missionary field of young men who, by association, sympathy, experience, and special training, would be peculiarly fitted for this particular work. The institution is conducted on the most liberal basis, receiving, educating, and sustaining for three years, young men who, having shown their fitness, are willing to devote themselves unreservedly to the work of preaching the Gospel to the neglected classes. Ten students have been educated and sustained in the House, No. 622 Seventh-avenue, last year, under the charge of Rev. W. Ames. We invite the attention of all those interested in the spiritual welfare of the poor to a public meeting to be held at Association Hall, this evening, when the whole subject will be discussed by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Rev. Dr. Muhlenburg, and Rev. Dr. Tyng.

KINGS COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

Increase of the Supreme Court Judges' Salary to $11,000 per Annum.

A meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors was held yesterday afternoon, and after some debate a resolution was passed increasing the salary of the Supreme Court Judges of the County from $8,000 to $11,000 per annum. Among other communications received was one signed by a large number of the residents of the Eighteenth Ward, requesting the Board to reconsider their action at the last meeting increasing the salaries of the Judges of the City Court from $6,000 to $10,000 per annum. The document was laughed at and placed on file. The Special Committee to whom was referred for investigation the charges of fraud made some time ago against the Jail Committee, reported that, having examined the matter thoroughly, they were persuaded that the Committee were guiltless. This verdict was fully anticipated, and was looked upon as simply a party move. The specific charge was that $1 75 a pair had been paid for shoes worth not more, at most, than $1. After the transaction of some other business of minor importance the Board adjourned.

The Marsh Lands in East Jersey.

A bill is now pending in the New-Jersey Legislature of great importance to a large section of country adjacent to the Passaic River, above Paterson. It provides for the pulling down of a dam at Little Falls and the blowing up of the reef there, so as to drain swamp lands in Essex and Morris Counties. The bill was considered a few days since, when the Paterson members opposed it, as injuring the water-power there in a great measure, and thereby doing much damage to the manufacturing interests of that city. On the other hand, its passage was advocated by members as affording incalculable benefit to a large section of country. It was stated that 30,000 persons were now living where the malaria occasioned by these swamp lands breeds disease in their families, and where nearly fifteen square miles of most excellent lands were rendered useless. The subject will come up again in the Legislature for final action.

Prof. Geo. H. Cook, the State Geologist, has, during the past year, through an assistant, Prof. Bowser, had a survey made of the Passaic River, from Millington to Chatham, while he personally went abroad and visited the drained lands of England and Holland. Prof. Bowser reports that he found a large area of land adjoining the Passaic, Rockaway and Whiffany Rivers, in Morris, Essex and Passaic Counties, subject to long-continued overflow, and on which in some seasons the crops are entirely spoiled by the water. The natural obstruction to the water flow is found in a ledge of rocks at Little Falls, which has been increased by the erection of a dam just below the reef, a foot and a half higher. The current of the river is very sluggish on account of its slight descent, and for nearly eighteen miles up from Little Falls the bottom is lower than the dam. Prof. Bowser submits that the reef might be lowered five and a half feet at a very moderate expense, which would give a gradual descent from Chatham Bridge to the dam. The expense to be met by the owners of the land to be benefited. The damage done by freshets in a single year has more than once been enough to pay all the reasonable expenses. There are 11,400 acres of land liable to overflow, most of which are in meadow, and yield valuable crops of hay, which is liable to be swept away, causing a loss in one year of $100,000 at least.

Beside this, it is stated that the present sluggish stream renders the whole region unhealthy, and fevers and ague prevail. The thorough drainage would greatly improve the health of the residents, and increase the productiveness and value of the land; this valley would thereby become attractive and desirable as a location for country homes for those who do business in New-York, Newark and the larger cities.

Above Chatham, Prof. Cook reports, there are four mill-dams on a fall of twenty feet, which check the current of the river for twelve or more miles up, and the low lands along its borders are laid under water with every rain-fall. The property here is not so valuable as that near Little Falls, but the injury to the health of the residents is just as great. To improve this section it is recommended that Page's Dam be removed, and Brunnell's Dam cut down—the damage done thereby to be compensated for by an assessment upon the property benefited.

The "great meadows" in Warren County have also been surveyed during the past season. They occupy almost the whole of one of the depressions of the Kittatinny Valley, lying on both sides of the Pequest River, in the townships of Independence and Hope, and extend from Danville, in Warren, to Tranquillity, on the borders of the Sussex, a distance of eight and one-half miles in a straight line. They have for a considerable distance a width of one and one-half miles, and cover an area of 5,500 acres. It is proposed to drain this by cutting down the river bed and straightening the Pequest in many places between the Steam-mill Bridge and Long Bridge. The soil is a black muck, extending down to a sand or gravel bottom. When properly drained, the great meadows, it is estimated, will be far the most valuable land in that section of the country. The chief expense of this improvement will be in cutting through the rocks at the reefs, which may cost $20,000.

The work of reclaiming the marshes between the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers, at the head of Newark Bay, is progressing favorably, the tide-water having been effectually shut out, a large tract of land plowed, some portion of it cropped, and the enterprise of bringing it into cultivation bids fair to be a success.

Fisk, Jr., and the Union Pacific Railroad.

James Fisk, Jr., filed a declaration and bill in equity against the Union Pacific Railroad, in the Clerk's Office of the United States Court, yesterday, in the suit which was recently transferred from the Supreme Court of the State. The petition sets forth that he (petitioner) is the owner of six shares of the capital stock of the said Union Pacific Railroad, a corporation existing under an act of Congress passed July, 1862; that such act authorized the construction of railroads and invested the authority in the directors of the road; that instead of undertaking by the proper officers and agents of the Company the construction of such a railroad, or making reasonable contract for the construction of said road, the directors, in order to secure to themselves, and certain other favorite stockholders, great profits and advantages, to the exclusion of the other stockholders, entered into an arrangement with a corporation known as the Credit Mobilier of America, and erected a road from Omaha to a point of longitude 100° west of Greenwich, 247 miles, at a price greatly in excess of the cost of construction, &c. The amount of damage sustained, as set forth in the declaration, is $4,500,000.

The Ten Sieges of Paris.

From the London Times.

Though the French have made Paris the largest and strongest fortress in the world, they profess to regard the idea of its being besieged as simply barbarous; yet there is no capital which has so often provoked and undergone attack. The first mention of Paris in history records an investment. Fifty years before Christ it was the stronghold of the Gauls. Labienus, the most able of Cæsar's Generals, in that year marched an army against the rebellious place, and after crossing the Seine, forced the insurgents to evacuate it. Before retreating, Vercingetorix, the chief of the Gauls, burned what there was of a city. But the site was too eligible not to invite the building of a new town. Like Berlin, Paris originally was confined to an island formed by a river, and surrounded by inaccessible swamps. No sooner had the Germans conquered France than Chlodwig, the leader of the invading tribe, reconstructed ancient Lutetia, and made it the centre of the new empire. During the time his descendants held sway in France it remained their principal fortress. When their authority began to decline, the defense of Paris against a foreign enemy gave such prestige to one of their Generals as to enable him to usurp the throne of the decaying dynasty. Nearly 900 years after Christ, Charles le Gros, a degenerate scion of Charlemagne, found himself attacked at Paris by the Normans. A helpless imbecile, he had no choice but to make his peace with the predatory bands, no matter at what cost. On the occasion of a second raid, however, Paris gallantly held out for a whole year, under the command of Count Otto, one of the King's nobles. So great was the renown Otto acquired by this feat of arms, that on Charles' death, in 888, the Frankish nobility elected him their King. A nephew of this Otto was Hugh Capet, the ancestor of the Bourbons.

In the meantime the German conquerors of France, comparatively few in number, had become absorbed by the subject nationality, and every now and then had a brush with the old country whence they had proceeded. In 978, when the German Emperor Otto II. was celebrating the Festival of St. John at Aix-la-Chapelle, he was surprised by King Lothair, of France, at the head of an army of 30,000 men. The German Emperor returned the compliment, and having crossed the frontier on the 1st of October, marched straight upon Paris, overcoming all resistance in his way. Before Winter set in he stood at the foot of Montmartre, and invested the city. Very much like the Moltke of our day, he had to detail a portion of his army to ward off the hosts attempting the rescue of the beleaguered place; but, unlike what seems to be reserved for Paris in the present instance, he was obliged to withdraw without effecting his object. Winter and disease decimating his troops, he eventually returned the way by which he came. There is an old story that, before leaving, the Germans assembled on Montmartre and sang a *Te Deum* with so vast an energy of lungs that all Paris re-echoed the sound. Why they should have offered up their thanks in this boisterous manner when foiled in their efforts is a riddle unsolved to this day.

The strength of the place having thus been proved by experience, King Philip Augustus, at the beginning of the thirteenth century, extended its fortifications, adding several hundred towers to the walls. King Charles V., in the latter part of the fourteenth century, surrounded the new suburbs with a fresh *enceinte*, built a citadel called the Bastille, and constructed a fort on the isle of St. Louis. Notwithstanding these new defenses, the English took Paris after the battle of Agincourt, 1420. The Maid of Orleans, attempting to recapture Paris, 1429, was repulsed by the English, who, however, seven years later, were obliged to march out, owing to the gallantry of Dunois, le Bâtard Royal.

King Henry IV. was the next to assail the devoted capital. As he was a Protestant, it would not recognize his authority. Having defeated the Catholic League at Ivry, March 17, 1590, he approached Paris in forced marches, and occupying Corbeil, Lagny, and Creil, cut off provisions, then chiefly received by the river. He next planted his guns on Montmartre, and from this dominant position left the Parisians—his naughty children, as he jokingly called them—to choose between bread and bombs. Not less obstinate then than they are now, 15,000 of the inhabitants died of hunger before the town opened negotiations with the King. Just in the nick of time, however, the Spaniards, who assisted the Catholic League, sent Gen. Farnese with a large army from Belgium to the rescue. Henry was compelled to raise the siege, and only entered Paris four years later, when he had embraced Catholicism, and then he was welcomed with the greatest enthusiasm.

France now rapidly increasing in power, Paris remained more than 200 years unvisited by an invading army. In the reign of Louis XIV. the mere idea of the foreigner venturing into the heart of France had come to appear so preposterous as to lead to the razing of the old fortifications. Louis XV. in 1726 again encircled the city with a wall, which, however, was not intended to serve a military purpose. As an open town, Paris underwent the storms of the Revolution. When, in 1814, the Allied Armies arrived in front of it to avenge the deeds of Napoleon I., a few redoubts, hastily thrown up, were all the impediments in their way. Twenty-five thousand regulars under Marmont and Mortier, and 15,000 National Guards, with 150 guns, held the place for a day against 40,000 Prussians and Russians. When Montmartre had been taken by storm, and the Cossacks and Uhlans were swarming in La Chapelle and La Villette, the proud capital surrendered. On March 31, Frederick William III. of Prussia, the father of William I. of the present day, and Alexander I. of Russia, made their entry into the city.

The following year witnessed the repetition of the feat. On the 2d of July, 1815, the Prussians, under Blucher, took Montrouge and Issy by storm, while Wellington forced his way into the northern and eastern suburbs. On the 7th of July the English and Prussian Guards once more trod the Boulevards.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The only sales of real estate made at the Exchange, yesterday, (March 6,) were effected by Roberts & McGuire, as follows: Premises Nos. 576 and 576½ Grand-street, comprising a lot 25 feet front by 75 feet deep, upon which is erected a three-story brick house, sold to P. Carraher, Jr., for $19,750. Also, the house and lot situated on the south side of Fifty-seventh-street, 300 feet west of First-avenue; size of lot, 25 by 63 and 25 by 64; sold to B. P. Fairchild for $16,500. The sales were made under the direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., referee, by order of the Supreme Court.

Exchange Sales Monday, March 6, 1871.

NEW-YORK.

By Roberts & McGuire.

Three-story brick house and lot, Nos. 576 and 576½ Grand-street, corner Goerck-street, lot 25 by 75; P. Carraher, $19,750. House and lot south side Fifty-seventh-street, 300 feet west of First-avenue, lot 25 by 63 and 25 by 64; B. P. Fairchild, $16,500.

SALE OF STOCKS BY A. H. NICOLAY.

Mr. Albert H. Nicolay yesterday sold at the Exchange Sales-rooms, Trinity Building, by order of the executors of A. Hinck, deceased, 36 shares of the Citizens' Gas-light Company, of Brooklyn, $20 each, for $186 75; 25 shares of Pacific Fire Insurance Company, $25 each, for $202 50; and $600 worth of Metropolitan Gas-light Company's scrip stock for $124 75.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway, have for sale the following houses:

5th-av., facing the Park, four story, 22.6x65	$60,000
5th-av., between 42d and 43d sts., 4 story, 25x65	70,000
5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., 4 story, 25x50	60,000
5th-av., a fine corner house, four story, 28x66	—
39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 4 s., 21.6x55	45,000
Madison-av., a corner house, four story, 31x58	95,000
Madison-av., a corner house, four story, 26x80	84,000
Madison-av., bet. 48th and 49th sts., 4 story, 25x66	60,000
Park-av., near 39th-st., four story, 16.8x55	45,000
Lex'ton-av., bet. 38th and 39th sts., 4 story, 24.8x65	47,000
Lex'ton-av. bet. 56th and 57th sts., 3 story, 16.8x48	16,500
39th-st., near Park-av., four story, 16.8x55	33,000
23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 4 story, 25x55	27,500
51st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 4 story, 21.2x55	46,500
31st-st., bet. Madison and 4th avs., 3 story, 22x56	35,000
43d-st., bet. 6th-av. and Broadway, 4 story, 25x56	40,000
17th-st., Stuyvesant-square, three story, 24.6x55	22,000
61st-st., bet. 4th and Lex'ton avs., 3 story, 18.6x52	24,000
78th-st., bet. 4th and Lex'ton avs., 3 story, 18x45	16,000
78th-st., bet. 4th and Lex'ton avs., 3 story, 18x45	16,000
57th st., between 8th and 9th avs., 4 story, 20x55	36,500
71st-st., bet. Lex'ton and 3d avs., 3 story, 20x50	21,000
51st-st., bet. 8th and 9th avs., E. b., 3 s., 20.10x55	28,000
35th-st., bet. Park and Lex. avs., E. b., 4s., 18.9x60	32,500
31st-st., bet. Mad'n and 4th avs., E. b., 4 s., 22x60	32,000

And many other desirable residences.

HOUSES FOR SALE—EAST SIDE.

Beekman-place, brown-stone, high-stoop, or will be exchanged for avenue property	$30,000
East 9th-st., brick, high stoop; will be sold cheap.	
East 60th-st., brown-stone, high-stoop, new	35,000
Park-av., brown-stone, high-stoop, new.	
East 46th-st., brown-stone, high-stoop	22,500

Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE—WEST SIDE.

West 22d-st., brick, high-stoop	$18,000
West 125th-st., (Harlem,)	20,000
West 45th-st., brown-stone, Columbia College lease	35,000
West 19th-st., brick, high-stoop	42,000
West 25th-st., brick	18,000
West 17th-st., brown-stone, high-stoop	45,000
West 20th-st., brown-stone, high stoop	40,000

Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 31 Pine-st.,

Offers several valuable vacant lots and plots of ground, as follows: In 45th, 55th, 103d, 108th, 117th, 118th, 125th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 145th and 150th sts. Also, lots on Boulevard.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone first-class dwelling-house, on the north side of 10th-st., (Brevoort-place,) near Broadway, for sale. The house is 28 feet wide and 76 feet deep, including the extension. It is eminently calculated for a first-class family hotel or for business purposes, and will be sold low. Lot 95 feet deep and in fee simple.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

THREE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick houses, 74 feet by half the block, near 5th-av. below 14th-st., and worth about $120,000, will be exchanged for good Harlem lots between 110th and 130th sts, or in other locations, at a fair price. The three houses, all adjoining, are mortgaged for $50,000 in separate mortgages, subject to which they will be exchanged or sold as above. Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV. CORNER FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The property, 25x100 feet, four story, brown stone, five stories rear, No. 299 5th-av., corner of 31st-st., is to lease on a ground rent for twenty-one years, or for sale at $130,000; possession May 1, 1871. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A.—BETWEEN CENTRAL PARK AND grand Boulevard, on a 100 foot graded street, six full lots or sale low; 106th-st.; good present; grand prospective value; fine building site; terms easy.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

HUGH N. CAMP, NO 31 PINE-ST., offers for sale vacant lots on 5th-av., Madison-av., 134th-st., 125th-st., 124th-st., 118th-st., 117th-st., 98th-st., 58th-st., 57th-st., 45th-st., Boulevard, 2d-av., and various other localities.

FOR SALE—IN 45TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., three-story brown-stone, 20 by 50, and extension; frescoed and in order throughout; lot 100 feet.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSES-sion, four four-story Dorchester front houses, north-west corner of 54th-st. and Madison-av., corner included, 25x55; all trimmed in hard-wood. Inquire of the owner on the premises, J. C. SARES.

A DESIRABLE CORNER, MEDIUM-sized four-story high-stoop brown-stone Murray Hill dwelling for sale, furnished; bay window, &c.; west side of Park-av.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, No. 156 Franklin-st.; house 25 feet front, lot 25x87.2; valuable for business purposes. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT THREE-story, brown-stone, high-stoop, frescoed house, 21x45x100, No. 218 East 124th-st. Inquire of P. O'SHEA, No. 27 Barclay-st.

A.—WARD & OGDEN'S REVISED LIST of houses for sale in New-York, at reduced valuations, just issued, obtained upon application or by mail. Broadway, corner 17th-st.

A VALUABLE CORNER ON HUDSON-st., near Franklin, for sale; now rented.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

SIXTH-AV., NEAR 42D-ST.—A VERY VALU-able plot, consisting of eight lots, for sale.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

LOTS FOR SALE ON 52D-ST., NORTH side, near 8th-av.; terms favorable. Apply at No. 270 West 11th-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON CHURCH-st., from Cedar to Thames, 103 feet front by 48 feet on Cedar-st. Apply to W. L. WALLACE, No. 9 College-place.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH-basement brown-stone house, No. 40 East 31st-st., 20x60x98.9, between Madison and 4th avs., south side, in fine order. Apply to F. R. SHERMAN, No. 48 Wall-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BREWERY FOR SALE.

The subscribers, assignees of the estate of William E. Brockway, offer for sale the lease and fixtures in the brewery Nos. 315, 317, 319, 321, 323 and 325 (six lots) East 11th-st., New-York City. The casks, horses, carts, &c., &c., will be sold with the lease and fixtures. Possession immediate. By order of and in accordance with terms fixed by the United States District Court.
JOHN M. GUILEAU,
No. 28 East 28th-st., and at the Brewery,
JOHN GORDON, No. 3 State-st.,
Assignees.

NEW-YORK, 4th March, 1871.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq. DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 100 Broadway, New-York.
Refer by permission to
Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE,
ON WELL-LOCATED REAL ESTATE IN THIS CITY OR BROOKLYN.
IMPROVED PROPERTY, STORES OR DWELLINGS PREFERRED.
None but first-class applications will be entertained; no bonus required. Principals only.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

ACT PROMPTLY AND BUY A HOME CHEAP.—WARD & OGDEN offer the following houses at reduced valuations for sale:

41st-st., near 5th-av., brick and brown-stone high-stoop, 32 feet front, all improvements	$28,000
38th-st., one block west of Broadway, four-story brick and brown-stone English basement, frescoed and finished elegantly, with all improvements, including furniture	21,000
27th-st., near Lexington-av., four-story brown-stone high-stoop, 25x60x100, all improvements	27,000
Lexington-av., near 56th-st., brown-stone high-stoop, 20x45x100, frescoed, all improvements	20,000
49th-st., near Lexington-av., three-story brick and brown-stone, 19x50x100, complete with all improvements	17,000
60th-st., few doors from 5th-av., four-story brown-stone high-stoop, finished elegantly in rose-wood, 20x60x100, complete with all improvements, in fee	42,000
52d-st., near 5th-av, four-story brown-stone high-stoop, 21x56x100, all improvements, and in good order, in fee	25,000
29th-st., near Lexington-av., brick and brown-stone high-stoop, 22x50x100, all improvements, prime order, very desirable, in fee	19,000
50th-st., near 5th-av., four-story brown-stone high-stoop, 21x56x100, hard-wood finish, all improvements, lease ground	23,500

Office Broadway, corner 17th-st., Union-square.

BOND-ST. PROPERTY.—SEVERAL pieces near Broadway for sale.
D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LEASE—ONE COLUMBIA College lot, 292 feet from 5th-av., on 50th-st. Apply to JOHN B. COLES, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—FOR SALE, very desirable houses on Columbia Heights, Dean-st., Amity-place, Green-av., 3d-st., High-st., Pierrepont-st., Ryerson-st., Hull-st., Lafayette-st., and other localities. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN CUMBERLAND-st., Brooklyn, opposite Washington Park, the best laid out park on this continent; it contains thirty acres, high land, in the centre of city: one four-story brown-stone first-class house. T. B. JACKSON resides on premises. See this before you buy.

FOR SALE—BROOKLYN, AT A SACRIFICE, a three-story basement brown-stone house: all improvements; First-place, between Clinton and Henry sts. Apply to J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court, corner Joralemon-st.

DESIRABLE MANUFACTURING Brooklyn property for sale or to lease, near ferry; easy terms; suitable for any business.
JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR sale on accommodating terms, within an hour and a half of New-York, in Westchester County, containing 350 acres, in the highest state of cultivation, cutting on an average two tons of hay to the acre; no waste land; splendid mansion, 80 feet front, 40 feet deep, perfect order; barn and stable-room for a hundred head of cattle; four apple orchards, and one pear orchard, all grafted and choice fruit, fronting a lake; fences all in order, and grounds ornamental; pure water in all parts of the house; in every respect a gentleman's establishment, and as for health it is unsurpassed anywhere, the atmosphere dry and adapted to weak lungs. A good house and lot, 25 feet front, in the City, will be taken in part payment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE combined, in the most promising part of Elizabeth; fifty trains each way daily, (time thirty-five to forty-five minutes;) every advantage of good markets, schools, churches, pavements, gas, water, police, &c. For sale, a beautiful cottage house, on extra large lot, with walks, drives, fruit and shade trees, garden, modern fittings and abundant closets; within two minutes of depot at West Elizabeth. This property is believed to offer more united advantages for comfortable and accessible suburban residence than any place of like character and cost now in market. Worth $15,000. Will be sold for less. Part payment can remain indefinitely. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE—On Passaic River, N. J., opposite Rutherford Park; ten miles from City; most charming and picturesque place on river, having private water-front along the entire lawn of ten acres; cottage with twelve rooms; all out-buildings, garden, old forest and fruit trees; boating, bathing, fishing; communication with Wall-st. within an hour; possession immediately; rent $800. Also, next to above, house in Italian style, with tower, twenty rooms, twenty acres lawn, private water-front, garden, fruit, stables; rent, $1,200. Apply at No. 25 West 26th-st., between 9 and 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET, FUR-NISHED.—A handsome two-story and French-roof house, situated on Grove-st., near William, East Orange, N. J., commanding an extensive view of the Orange Mountains and surrounding country; lot 72x250, handsomely laid out; fruit and ornamental trees; price $12,000; terms easy; modern improvements; eleven rooms. Apply on premises, or of H. C. MEYER & CO., No. 184 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—A Gothic stone cottage, with two and a half acres of land in good order, with plenty of fruit and shade trees; gas in the house, and contains seven rooms; also, barn, with accommodations for three horses and room for coachman; distance, three-quarters of a mile from station. For terms and further information apply at No. 56 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FARM OF THE LATE George P. Mills at Bell Port, Long Island, containing about 100 acres, in a good state of cultivation, on which is a modern built house, out-buildings, &c.; the place is a desirable one, being near the South Bay. For further particulars inquire of JOHN SWAN, No. 33 Fulton-st., New-York; or address JESSE MILLS, Bell Port, L. I.

TO LET—A FARM OF 110 ACRES OF FIRST quality land in Upper New-Rochelle; seventeen miles from the City Hall, and one and a half miles from Tuckahoe and Scarsdale Depots; house and barns in good order; also a farm of sixty acres one mile from Tarrytown, to a good tenant; the house will be put in good order. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 53 Broad-st.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE OR EXchange for improved New-York City property, a piece of ground at Long Branch, in the vicinity of the hotels, and overlooking the ocean for a great distance. The plot is in one block square, and contains 24 acres. Those wishing to exchange, address, stating particulars, BRONSON, Box No. 11 N. Y. Post-office.

PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO RENT SITUATED IN BAYONNE CITY, N. J.—An old-established grocery business for sale, with stock and fixtures; doing a good business; satisfactory reasons given for selling; terms easy. Call or address J. H. BROWER & SON, Bayonne City, Hudson County, N. J.

THE RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS OF DANIEL BRINKERHOFF, ESQ., FOR SALE.—On Manhasset Bay, north shore Long Island, fourteen miles from the City; adapted for both Winter and Summer residence; if not sold will be let. Apply for particulars to B. MYERS, No. 16 Beekman-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE AT NEW-HAMBURG, ON the Hudson—Thirty-five acres, nearly 2,000 feet river front; dwelling house, furnished; farmer's cottage and out-houses; immediate possession; terms easy. Apply at No. 172 Broadway, Washington Insurance Company.

A SUPERIOR BROWN-STONE house, on the handsomest park in Jersey City, and within ten minutes' walk of the ferries, to let, lease or for sale; rent, $1,300; price, $16,000; only ten per cent. need be paid down. Apply, between 2 and 5 P. M., to A. PALMER, No. 42 John-st., second story.

AT RUTHERFURD PARK—THE MOST successful and accessible suburb of New-York, forty minutes from City Hall; high ground, commanding fine views; desirable building sites, near station.
J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN YONKERS, A HOUSE OVER-looking the river, five minutes' walk from the depot; it contains fourteen rooms in fine order, now ready to occupy; price $8,500; terms easy. Apply to J. ODELL, No. 19 Nassau-st.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP, forty minutes from City Hall, on Jersey Heights, Jersey City; two story, attic and basement; furniture for sale. Apply to GEORGE W. WAYRE, No. 40 Park-row, Room No. 5.

A COUNTRY HOME—FLUSHING, L. I., 20 minutes from 34th-st.; modern house; all the conveniences; greenhouse, stable and out-buildings, in complete order; 3½ acres; terms easy. Address R. W. LEAVITT & CO., No. 118 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A country home, with more or less land, twenty-two miles from the City, on the Erie Railroad. For further particulars address RURAL, Box No. 114 *Times* Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, FIVE minutes' walk from station, a house of eleven rooms, with one acre of ground and out-buildings; all in good order. Apply to W. GALE, No. 451 Broome-st., corner Mercer.

$5,500—ORANGE, N. J., NEAR Brick Church Station. New house, nine rooms, furnace, range, &c.; pleasantly located. GEO. W. BOWERS, Halstead-st., Orange.

FOR SALE—AT LONG BRANCH, FOUR adjoining lots on Chelsea-av., near the sea; each 50 feet front by about 140 feet deep. Address or apply to GLENN & CO., No. 728 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

A SNUG FARM AT A BARGAIN— Seventy-one acres, fine orchard, warm soil, trout-brook, &c., near Erie and Midland Depots, Orange County.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

RAHWAY.—TWO-STORY AND ATTIC VIL-la, nine rooms, seven minutes from depot, for $5,000; lot 37½x175; $3,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to GEO. C. MAHON, No. 48 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE by HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

A gentleman's country seat at Orange, N. J.	$50,000
A splendid place on North River, 50 acres	80,000
A very desirable property, near Englewood, 50 acres, 2 dwelling houses	50,000
House and 10 acres, 9 miles from Hoboken, on Northern Railroad	15,000

FOR SALE.—AT RYE NECK, ONE MILE from Mamaroneck depot, a place of eighteen acres, with neat cottage-house, house for gardener, stable, large grapery, and everything to make the country enjoyable; horses, cows, poultry, farming and gardening utensils on the place. Apply to D. A. GRANT, No. 879 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE late Admiral Bell, near Newburg; fine house, built in the most substantial and complete manner, containing fifteen rooms, carriage-house, stable, &c.; 4½ acres of ground, handsomely laid out, commanding very beautiful and extensive views of the Hudson River, inland, &c.; price $17,000; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A GOOD INVESTMENT IN A. T. STEWART'S GARDEN CITY, L. I.—Twenty acres of good land, 200 yards from new railroad and near depot; this property, being in the city, can be sold in lots uniform with the rest; price, $6,000. Address R. M., No. 275 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—LLEWELLYN Park, Orange, N. J., on Tulip-av., English cottage-residence, all improvements, ten rooms, finished in oiled pine, stables, forest-trees, magnificent views, fifty acres pleasure grounds adjoining.
HAMILTON & WALLIS,
No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine, New-York.

FOR SALE—IN ELIZABETH, N. J., A house containing seven rooms; well adapted to a small family; convenient to railroad; price $4,000. Apply to JOHN SAWYER, No. 18 Platt-st., New-York.

$7,500 TO LOAN ON AN IMPROVED farm, this State, river counties, or Long Island; $10,000 and $2,500 and other sums on improved City property.
RUFUS K. McHARG, No. 162 Broadway.

AN ORANGE COUNTY FARM OF 104 acres well located, near Montgomery on Wallkill River, at a bargain; terms easy.
T. C. KNOX, No. 58 Carmine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT DARIEN, CONN., ONE AND A half miles from Stamford, the large and beautiful house erected by and used as a residence by the late Nathaniel Weed. The grounds leading from the main road to the waters of the Sound (affording facilities for fishing and bathing) are stocked with pear, apple and cherry trees, and small fruits in abundance. The evergreens and hedges are equal to any in the State. The house, about fifty feet square with two wings, contains over twenty spacious rooms, besides the basement floor. On the premises are stable, granaries, poultry, ice, boat and Summer houses. A part of the furniture might, if desired, remain in the house. Possession given when required. For terms apply on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT, furnished, on Central-av., ten minutes' walk from William's Bridge Station, Harlem Railroad; an elegant two-story house, with all the modern conveniences, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; piazza all round, giving extensive views of the North and East Rivers. Eleven acres of ground, stable and carriage-house. To be let low by the year or for the season. Inquire of P. BRUNER, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

Madison-av	Rent.$5,400
42d-st., near 5th-av	7,500
25th-st., near 5th-av	8,000
46th-st., near Lexington-av	2,400
40th-st., near Lexington-av	2,700
2d-av., near 12th-st	2,500
124th-st., Harlem	3,000

Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, No. 407 East 84th-st.; rent, $800. Also, two-story and basement house, corner of 1st-av. and 84th-st.; rent, $700. Also, two-story French attic and basement brick house, on Grand Boulevard, 11th-av., corner 141st-st., with or without brick stable; all modern improvements; good location; rent of house, $700. Apply to GEO. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—NO. 341 CLIN-ton-st., Brooklyn, brown-stone dwelling, three stories, attic, basement and sub-cellar, high-stoop, vestibule doors; gas and water throughout, furnace, &c.; house 21.2x46; lot 112.6; will be rented to a private family only. Apply at No. 327 Clinton-st.

NORWOOD, N. J.—TO RENT, A DESIRA-ble country-place; the house contains fourteen rooms; it will be rented with from 5 to 150 acres. There is a large orchard and an abundance of all kinds of fruit; rent very low. Apply to W. M. WHITMORE, No. 47 Wall-st.

$2,400.—TO RENT, COMPLETELY furnished, on 38th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., an English basement brown-stone house, 16x50x98.9.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

TO LET AT WEST CHESTER—THE country residence situated on the corner of the William's Bridge and Boston post roads, (about a mile from William's Bridge Station,) consisting of a large dwelling-house, gardener's lodge, stable and large garden. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, TWO STONE houses, one on south-west corner of Henry and Sackett sts., and the adjoining house; in elegant order; with all the improvements; fourteen rooms in each house. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 330 Court-st., new number.

HOUSE-KEEPING CARES RELIEVED.—Select parties desiring economy—To let, from May, handsome unfurnished apartments, heated, lighted, without house-keeping, beautifully located on West Washington-square; janitor attending. Apply at No. 59 Murray-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT FORT WASH-ington, a large and handsome country residence, with green-house, graperies, coach-house, stable, &c., and about nine acres of land. For terms and particulars apply to MOREWOOD & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

A REVISED LIST OF FURNISHED and unfurnished houses to let on 5th-av., 14th, 17th, 18th, 23d and 34th sts., at reduced rentals.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ON JERSEY Heights, Jersey City, two-story attic and basement house in good condition; furniture for sale. Apply to GEO. W. WAYRE, No. 40 Park-row, Room 5.

TO LET—THE SPLENDID BROWN-STONE house, stable and six lots, handsomely laid out, on 129th-st., near 6th-av. Inquire of P. O'SHEA, No. 27 Barclay-st.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance and other Companies,
IN BUILDINGS
Nos. 38, 39, 40, 49, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78 and 80 BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW-ST.,
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21 & 23 BROAD-ST.,
Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
ALL NEAR WALL-ST.
And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL-ST.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD-ST.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET, FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—Five large rooms, first floor over the stores, in Studio Building, corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., opposite Madison-square. Also, two floors on Broadway, in same building. Can be seen any day before 9 A. M. or after 3 P. M.

LEONARD-ST., NEAR BROADWAY—To rent or lease for business purposes, building No. 112 Leonard-st., with rear entrance from Catharine-lane; a desirable business location; possession at once. Inquire of EDWARD HEATH, (J. Gray & Co.,) No. 15 Fulton-st.

TO LET—NO. 373 CANAL, NEXT NORTH-east corner of Laurens. Also, No. 373 Washington, next south-east corner of Beach: five stories; strongly built; now used for cotton storage. Apply at No. 34 East 31st-st.

A.—BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST., over Importers' and Traders' National Bank, entire floor (25x103) to lease; light, air, steam heat, short easy stairs: location unexceptionable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—MODERATE RENTS, IN LISPE-nard-st., near Broadway, store No. 49, lofts Nos. 45, 47 and 49, and basement No. 51. Apply on premises, or to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT OF new building, 22x90, No. 342 6th-av.; also floors of same. Inquire on the premises or of R. P. BERRIEN, No. 135 Laurens-st.

TO LET—FIVE FINE LOFTS, 25X100 FEET, lighted on all sides, near Broadway; rent low. Apply on the premises, No. 90 White-st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 82 BEEK-man-st., with or without power. Inquire on the premises of TATHAM & BROTHERS.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL house well built, about twenty feet wide; high stoop brown stone front preferred; must be in good order and situated between Madison and 6th avs., 23d and 34th sts. Address W. G., Box No. 2,087 Post-office. No attention paid to any communications unless full particulars of size, location, description and price of the property are given. This is a purchaser, not a broker's advertisement.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A 5TH-AV. HOUSE, FULL SIZE, BEtween 34th and 46th sts., wanted to lease by a good party for five or ten years.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR ONE, TWO or three years, a medium or full-size house, located between 35th and 46th sts., and near line of 6th-av.; rent not to exceed $3,000: unfurnished.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads: fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.
BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st., first floor.
BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, V. K. STEVENSON,
JOHN H. WILSON, V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON will give their attention to sales of stocks and real estate at auction. NO SALES TO BE UNDERBID will be received.

Houses, stores, lots, and country seats, at private sale. Auction sales of furniture attended to as usual at residences of owners.

TUESDAY, March 14,
at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,)

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY on Stuyvesant-square and 9th-st., under the direction of Johannes Koop and Ebenezer Jackson, Executors of Antonine Jackson, deceased.

Also, at same time and place, sale of valuable corner-store property on 3d-av., valuable lots in West 57th-st., and a dwelling in West 40th-st.

RUTHERFORD-PLACE.—The first-class four-story brown-stone front house and lot situate on the westerly side of Stuyvesant-square, between 16th and 17th sts.; No. 3 Rutherford-place; has all modern improvements; lot 19.9x94 feet; possession May 1.

EAST NINTH-STREET.—The first-class four-story brown-stone house and lot situate on the southerly side of 9th-st., distant 273 feet west of Broadway; No. 50 East 9th-st.; has all the modern improvements; lot 25x93.11; possession May 1. Sailors' Snug Harbor Lease. Ground rent $200, till May 1, 1873, after which occurs the usual renewals and revaluations.

THIRD-AVENUE.—The three first-class, well-located, desirable four-story brown-stone front stores and lots situate on the south-east corner of 3d-av. and 32d-st. The stores have every modern improvement, and rent together for about $7,500: corner lot 22.6 by 70 feet, and two adjoining lots each 20 by 70 feet. Sold singly. Possession May 1. Corner store covers entire corner lot.

WEST FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—The five valuable lots of land situate on the northerly side of West 57th-st., (100 feet wide, sewered and paved,) commencing 425 feet west from 9th-av.; fine building sites, overlooking the Hudson.

WEST FORTIETH-STREET.—The three-story, high-stoop brick dwelling and lot situate on the southerly side of West 40th-st., distant 100 feet west from 9th-av., No. 402 West 40th-st.; is in good order, is rented for $1,375, and contains all the modern improvements; lot, 18.4x100 feet.

Terms liberal. Maps at the Auctioneer's office.

EXECUTORS' SALE.
WILLIAM KENNELLY, REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER,
OFFICE NO. 4 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1871,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,
NO. 111 BROADWAY, TRINITY BUILDING,
By order of the executors of Mrs. Margaretta Persse, deceased,

No. 24 Beekman-st., five-story brick warehouse, size of lot 23x85.6, near Nassau-st.

No 16 Spruce-st., five-story brick warehouse, size of lot 23.8x100, in rear of No. 24 Beekman-st.

This property possesses an immense value on account of its proximity to the City Hall, new Post-office, printing and newspaper offices, and will soon be used for lawyers', real estate, architects' and other offices of similar descriptions, which must pay a large interest on the present outlay.

A portion of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 4 Pine-st.

ALSO ON SAME DAY,

Water-st., No. 82, four-story warehouse, near Cotton Exchange.

68th-st., six full lots, 500 feet west of 8th-av.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D., 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock at noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill-sites, stores, store-houses, dwellings and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York City.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.

BENJAMIN WHITE, }
BERIAH WALL, } Trustees.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ES-TATE ON 9TH-AV. AND 35TH-ST.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 23, 1871, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable property in the Twentieth Ward, belonging to the estate of Varion Vion, deceased, viz.:

NINTH-AVENUE.—Premises No. 451, north-west corner 35th-st., 24.9x80, consisting of stone dwelling-house, with frame dwelling in rear.

NINTH-AVENUE.—Premises No. 453, adjoining, frame house, 35 feet deep.

THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET.—Lot in rear of above, 20x50.

For further particulars, apply to the executor, WM. H. BELL, No. 52 John-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY, ON BROADway, (opposite the Bowling-green,) running through to Greenwich-st., at auction.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 23, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable plot of ground, with the buildings thereon, comprising about twelve lots, situated on the westerly side of Broadway, about 100 feet from Battery-place, running through to Greenwich-st.; the building is three-story and basement brick, with granite front, about 40x80; now rented in offices. The property will be sold in separate lots if desired. Terms liberal. Maps, &c., full particulars at No. 3 Pine-st.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.
BY S. DINGEE & CO.,
NO. 82 CEDAR-ST.,
AUCTIONEERS AND BROKERS IN REAL ESTATE, LOANS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES.
PEREMPTORY SALE.

On THURSDAY, March 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, that valuable business property on West Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin sts., Nos. 91 and 93, two lots, 20x80 each, with two three-story brick buildings, 18x32 each, on front. Rear building two-story brick, 15x36. Sale absolute. Title perfect.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. H. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.— THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) March 7, at 10½ o'clock within their store:

100 barrels Almeria Grapes.
70 kegs Almeria Grapes.
60 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
40 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
75 bags Brazil Nuts.
30 boxes Chestnuts.
47 barrels shelled Pea-nuts.
2,000 packages Malaga Raisins.
800 boxes Valencia Raisins.
At 11 o'clock, within their store:
100 bags Gum Tragacanth, in prime order.
5 bags genuine Cochineal Granilla.
At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 20 North River:
969 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
2,517 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
420 boxes fresh Naples Oranges.
620 cases fresh Valencia Oranges.
1,681 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo steamer *Tenella*.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.
CLINTON HALL BOOK SALE-ROOMS AND ART GALLERIES.—GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers, (late Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co.)

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.

THURSDAY, March 9, and following evenings, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a PRIVATE LIBRARY, (the property of a clergyman of this City,) containing many rare and valuable EARLY AND STANDARD EDITIONS OF CLASSICAL REFERENCE BOOKS; the MAGNUM BULLARIUM ROMANUM, in fourteen volumes folio; and other curious and uncommon works in ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY, STANDARD WORKS IN ANCIENT AND MODERN SECULAR HISTORY, VOYAGES, TRAVELS, &c., &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

SALE THIS EVENING OF THE PRI-vate collection of paintings belonging to Mr. Laurence Thomsen, of Baltimore.—Nearly 100 choice works by the best American and foreign artists at the SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av., at 7½ sharp.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows.

8:00 A. M.,	Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M.,	Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:40 A. M.,	Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M.,	Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M.,	First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M.,	Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M.,	Night express, sleeping-cars attached.

7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

RESUMPTION OF THROUGH TRAINS.

The New-Hamburg Bridge having been replaced, all trains will leave Hudson River Depot, 30th-st., as usual.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
FEB. 9, 1871.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS OF ability desiring to establish themselves in a most excellent practice will find it to their advantage to call at No. 57 West 11th-st., first house from 5th-av., on Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday, the 14th, 15th and 16th of March, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
F. P. THOMAS.

COAL.

COAL BY THE CARGO.

Fresh-mined Cumberland coal, of the best quality, from the Borden Mines, for sale only by the cargo.
BORDEN & LOVELL,
Nos. 70 and 71 West-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON,
GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
SELLING OFF.

During extension of premises, all our stock of Bonnet and Sash Ribbons, seven inches wide, 40c., 48c. and 53c. per yard.
Richest Goods from 60c. to $1 per yard.
Also 500 Rich $6 Sashes at $3 each.
COST OF GOODS NO GUIDE TO SELLING-PRICE!
ALL OUR STOCK OF
Velvets, Silks and Satins from 68c. per yard.
ALSO,
FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.
ALL OUR STOCK OF
Dress Trimmings, Silk Fringes, Buttons, &c., &c.
Also Yankee Notions, Jewelry, Hair Goods, &c.
All our Corsets at 25c., 50c., 75c. up.
Also Leather Satchels at 70c., at 90c., at $1. Examine.
ALL OUR STOCK OF
Hosiery and Gloves, Under-vests and Drawers, at 40c., 48c. and 56c. up, for Misses, Ladies and Gents.
Also Ladies' best Iron-frame Hose, 21c. pair.
KID GLOVES
at 50c., at 75c.
Alexandre reduced 50c. the pair.
Two-button Gloves at $1 and $2 25. Nothing better at any price.
ALL OUR REAL LACES.
Real Lace Vails from $2 to $4 50, about quarter value.
Also Needle-works, Hamburgh Edgings, Pompadours, &c.
All our stock of Linen and Lace Handkerchiefs.
Also Linen Hemstitch at 10c., 12c., 15c., 18c., 20c. and 25c. each.
All our stock of Trimmed and Untrimmed Bonnets and Hats, a nominal price.
Also Woven and Knit Worsted Goods about 15c. on the dollar.
Silk Parasols, 75c., 90c., $1 10 and $1 25 up.
SALE CONTINUES SIXTEEN DAYS LONGER.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts., Fifth block east from the Bowery. Jobbing-rooms upstairs.

AT RICHARD MEARES'
6TH-AV. AND 19TH-ST.
GREAT ATTRACTION
IN
HOUSEKEEPING AND WHITE GOODS.

NOW OPENING, TWENTY-FIVE CASES
Fine Striped and Figured Marseilles and Piques, 20c. and 22c. yard;
Striped and Figured Marseilles, much better goods, 23c. and 25c., sold usually for 50c.;
Fine Dotted Swiss, 25c., worth 38c.;
Fine Plaid Nainsooks, 25c., worth 44c.;
Large Linen Doilies, 50c. and 75c. dozen;
All Linen Napkins, $1, $1 25, and $1 38 dozen;
Huck Towels, all linen, $1 50 and $1 75 dozen;
A large Damask Towel, $2 25 and $3 50 dozen.

I AM ALSO OPENING
a large assortment of
MARSEILLES SPREADS,
TABLE LINEN AND SHEETINGS,
AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
I have also secured another lot of the very cheap Underclothing for which there was such a demand LAST WEEK.
French-Tuck Walking-Skirts, $1.
20-Tuck Walking-Skirts, fine muslin, 75c.
Corsets, Hoop-skirts, and Panniers, in endless variety.

Linen Medallion and Embroidered Collars and Cuffs in all the newest patterns.
Fine Laces in Point and Point Applique.
Valenciennes and Guipure at our usual low prices.

FANCY COTTON TRIMMINGS.
A large invoice now opening at wholesale rates.
Fine Patterns, 18c., 25c., 31c., 40c., 45c., 50c. piece.
RICHARD MEARES,
6TH-AV. AND 19TH-ST.

R. H. MACY.
A fine assortment of
RIBBONS AND VELVETS,
REAL LACE GOODS,
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
EMBROIDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY AND SMALL WARES,
HOUSE-KEEPING AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, FANCY GOODS, BOOKS, &C.,
At Popular Prices.
14th-st. and 6th-av.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
Classical, Commercial, English, French and German.
No. 40 Washington-square, (south,)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.
Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

THE ALUMNI OF PHILLIPS EXE-TER ACADEMY, and all friends of good education, are earnestly requested to contribute to the fund now being raised by a Committee of the Alumni to replace the Academy Building, the recent destruction of which by fire has greatly impaired the means of the institution. Remittances in any amount to WILLIAM BOOTT, Treasurer, No. 61 Sears Building, Boston, will be gratefully received and acknowledged.
JOHN G. PALFREY, Chairman.
BOSTON, Feb. 8, 1871.

THE PRINCIPAL OF A WELL-KNOWN Academy in the country would receive one or two pupils into his private family. Advantages of a Christian home and thorough culture are offered on terms exceedingly favorable. For a personal interview with the advertiser send address to PRINCIPAL, Office of the *Times*.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. For both sexes. Seventeen Professors and Teachers. Nine Departments. Term opens April 3. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President.

A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY FOR BOTH SEXES—Board, furnished room, tuition, penmanship, washing, fuel, gymnastics, $200 per year. Address T. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT.—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 124 East 61st-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Terms from time of entrance.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE. Private classes for boys, Amherst, Mass.; established 1846.
H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 28TH-ST. 17th year. Second Session. Commences Feb. 1.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y. —For both sexes; term begins April 4.
S. F. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SHARON, Conn.; Spring term opens March 27.
Rev. R. D. GARDNER, Principal.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING CLASSES
For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., NOS. 217-223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones, new original designs; cheapest in City.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.— Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15, up to $250.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INVALIDS'
TRAVELING CHAIRS,
FROM $15 TO $40,
FOR IN and OUT DOOR USE.
Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide one. Having no use of the hands, any child of five years can push a grown person about. Invalids' Carriages to order. Patent Sedan Carrying Chairs. State your case and send stamp for circular.
STEPHEN W. SMITH,
No. 90 William-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BERLIN & JONES ENVEL-OPE COMPANY, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York, offer to the trade every shape, style and quality of envelope; also, all kinds of note, letter, cap, and flat papers, at the lowest market rates.

MILLINERY.

OPENING—MRS. A. BURDETTE SMITH'S Pattern Bazaar, No. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st., TUESDAY and balance of this week, day and evening; everything beautiful, and changed trimmed patterns. Send for circular.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FELIX INGOLDSBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of A. V. W. Van Vechten, No. 46 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 22d day of September, 1870.
FELIX E. O'ROURKE, }
GEORGE FORD, } Executors.
s27-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TRACY H. HARRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of May next, 1871.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of September, 1870.
SIDNEY S. HARRIS, Executor.
s27-law6mTu*

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednesday, Mar. 8	Batavia, Thursday, Mar. 23
Parthia, Thursday, Mar. 9	Abyssinia, Weds., Mar. 29
China, Wednesday, Mar. 15	Samaria, Thursday, Mar. 30
Aleppo, Thursday, Mar. 16	Java, Wednesday, April 5
Algeria, Wednes., Mar. 22	Calabria, Thursday, April 6

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage: First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold. First Cabin to Paris, $145, gold.

By the Thursday steamers: First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 9 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 8th March. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.

Britannia....Sat., Mar. 11	Caledonia....Sat., April 1
Europa....Sat., Mar. 18	Australia....Sat., April 8
India....Sat., Mar. 25	Anglia....Sat., April 15

and an EXTRA STEAMER every other WEDNESDAY, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, March 7, 6 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Mar. 11, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Mar. 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Mar. 21, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. Whineray.....March 8, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. Freeman, Mar. 15, at 1 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Forsyth.....March 18, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Price.....March 22, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Green.....March 29, at 11 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. W. Freeman, April 5, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams...April 12, at 12 M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold. Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River

DENMARK, Andrews, Saturday, Mar. 11, at 8 A. M.
FRANCE, Thompson, Saturday, March 18, at 2½ P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

ST. LAURENT, Lemarie....SATURDAY, March 25

For freight or passage apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

March 20, steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. Gray, will leave Pier No. 42, North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, touching at Kingston, and connecting at Panama with steamer *Sacramento*, Capt. Farnsworth, touching at Punta Arenas, San Jose Guatemala, Acapulco and San Diego, Cal., and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of 17th inst.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, April 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

Steamer RISING STAR will follow, and sail March 30.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. Slocum...March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. Wier..............April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, May 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

For Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City.

The United States Mail Steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. E. A. Delanoy, will leave Pier No. 4 North River for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, March 8, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. Palmer, will sail Feb. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice, (via Nassau), March 9
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. Edwards..........March 16
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams..........March 23

For freight or passage, apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken......Thursday, March 9
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight), Saturday, Mar. 18
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman, Wednesday, Mar. 29
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight), Saturday, April 8

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA. THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. Dearborn, TUESDAY, March 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Mallory, THURSDAY, March 9, from Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Atkins, SATURDAY, March 11, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, SATURDAY, March 11, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.—Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *Pelican* will leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday, at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway NEW-JERSEY 7 PER CENT. GOLD 1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO Midland Railroad Co., FOR SALE IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, COUPON AND REGISTERED.

SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF THE RIGHT OF WAY PAID FOR.

ONE-HALF THE DISTANCE FROM JERSEY CITY TO GREENWOOD LAKE GRADED, READY FOR THE IRON.

THE IRON BOUGHT, AND 25 MILES OF ROAD TO BE RUNNING BY MIDSUMMER.

TWO-THIRDS OF THE COST PROVIDED FOR BY SUBSCRIPTION.

ONE-THIRD ONLY REQUIRED FROM AVAILS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, NO. 10 WALL-ST., AND THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st. New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

OFFICE OF U. S. ASSISTANT TREASURER, NEW-YORK, March 6, 1871.

In conformity with instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given to the holders of 3 per Cent. Temporary Loan Certificates, issued under the acts of March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868, that all such certificates bearing date Oct. 15, 1867, to Dec. 16, 1867, inclusive, of the denomination of $5,000, between the numbers eight hundred and sixty-one (861) and one thousand and ninety-nine, (1,099,) inclusive, and of the denomination of $10,000, between the numbers seven hundred and fifty-nine (759) and one thousand and seventy, (1,070,) inclusive, will be paid on presentation at this office, and that from and after the 30th day of April, 1871, such certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be no longer available as a portion of the lawful money reserve of any National Banking Association.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

WELLS FARGO AND CO.,

PARIS, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

BANKERS AND EXPRESS FORWARDERS to all parts of the WORLD.

Credits for travelers, exchange and telegraphic transfers available everywhere.

Freight and packages to any portion of EUROPE at low rates.

Peculiar facilities for shipment of GOODS IN BOND, overland or by steamer, to the Western States and Territories, MEXICO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, CHINA, JAPAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Government, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1871.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given, that we have this day designated by lot 26 Bonds, numbered as follows: 397, 398, 149, 89, 77, 585, 546, 322, 332, 420, 506, 404, 482, 57, 84, 303, 558, 568, 221, 313, 414, 169, 478, 474, 393, 264, of $1,000 each for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage interest thereon will cease May 1, 1871.

The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender. S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st. L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING-HOUSE OF BRELAZ, ABT & CO., NO. 121 REGENT-ST., W, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO. NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 122 BOWERY AND 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of March, 1871, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 1 o'clock P. M. GEORGE B. RHOADS, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for this Company will be held at their office, No. 12 Wall-st, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The polls will remain open one hour. H. KIP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE 42D-ST. AND GRAND ST. F. R. R. CO., FOOT OF 42D-ST., NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, March 14, 1871. Polls open from 12 to 1. EBEN S. ALLEN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES CONTRACTING COMPANY.—A meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 noon, at the office of the Company, No. 12 Pine-st., for the election of two Trustees of the first-class and three Trustees of the second class. By order of the President. W. S. MACDONALD, Sec. NEW-YORK, March 3, 1871.

CHICAGO MORTGAGES, PAYING nine and ten per cent, strictly first-class, for sale by JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., Bankers, No. 24 Pine-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—$100,000 in sums to suit. No bonus asked. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner.	BANKERS,	A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.

Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST., announce that they are now ready to draw bills and issue credits on JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., NOS. 3 AND 5 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS, AND BARTHOLOMEW HOUSE, BANK, LONDON.

8 PER CENT. INTEREST FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS Of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, for sale by the undersigned. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Road completed and open to the public. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application. W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st. TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 163 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 6, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office TUESDAY, March 14, 1871. Poll open between 12 M. and 1 P. M. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Fibre Company will be held at their office, No. 117 Broadway, on SATURDAY, March 18, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Trustees for the ensuing year. P. MANNING SKINNER, Secretary. NEW-YORK, March 6, 1871.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1871.

THE INTEREST AND COUPONS DUE March 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY will be paid at the office of LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st., upon presentation, on and after that date, free of Government tax. H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

OFFICE PEOPLE'S GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, JERSEY CITY, March 1, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., inclusive. WM. W. PARRISH, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, (Chartered by the Government of the United States.)

DEPOSITS OVER $2,250,000.

NEW-YORK BRANCH, 185 BLEECKER-STREET.

INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY DAYS, as depositors prefer.

A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.

DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES, as safe as Registered Bonds, and promptly available anywhere in the United States, issued, payable on demand, with interest due.

All accounts strictly private and confidential.

All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Call or send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $8,670,343 83.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED WOMAN cook, any first-class place; unequaled in French and all the new styles of cooking; dinners and suppers for parties served in the neatest manner; is an experienced housekeeper; City reference of the very best; can be seen this week. Such as want a capable woman to take the charge, will find one to suit any of the first families by calling at No. 348 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young girls, sisters, in a private family; wish to live together, one as first-class cook, the other as excellent waitress or laundress; can do French fluting; have the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 246 East 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can dress hair plainly; has five years' reference from former place. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and getting up of salads thoroughly; can take the place of a man; best City reference. Apply at No. 103 West 44th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who understands all kinds of French and English cooking and is capable of getting up nice dinners, a situation where superior cooking is desired; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION in a respectable family as first-class laundress, or chamber-maid and waitress; good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 509 West 29th st., corner 10th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD, kind nurse, fully competent to take entire charge of an infant, and bring it up on the bottle if required; first-class City references. Apply at No. 120 7th-av.; ring third bell.

WANTED—NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS'S situation by a Protestant young woman; she is an experienced nurse and a good seamstress; willing to make herself useful; best City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, a situation as thorough chamber-maid or waitress; is highly recommended by her present employer, where she can be seen between the hours of 12 and 2. Apply at No. 118 East 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; no washing; best City references. Call for two days at No. 124 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook, washer and ironer, or do chamber-work and fine washing; City reference. Call at No. 110 West 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family to nurse and as seamstress; best of City references. Apply at No. 417 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMpetent Protestant girl as cook and to assist in washing; City or country; excellent references. Call at No. 107 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Protestant woman; very respectable and good cook; meats, game, soup of all kinds, pastry, creams; good baker; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to mind children and do light chamber-work; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 352 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a small family; best City reference. Apply at No. 257 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 240 East 47th-st., Room No. 8.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation to do chamber-work and care of children, or chamber-work and plain sewing; willing and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 220 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK wishes a situation in a private family; good reference. Apply at No. 58½ West 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH woman, a situation as first-class cook, no washing; two years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 207 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as monthly nurse or children's nurse; can give satisfactory reference. To be seen at No. 5 Forsyth-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class German and French cook; understands cooking thoroughly; has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and to do the fine washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call at No. 124 West 24th-st., Room No. 10

FAMILIES IN WANT OF FIRST-CLASS German, French, Irish and American male and female help can be suited at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

J. H. SEE, WITH C. C. BEDELL, NO. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st. Excellent situations ready for servants in every capacity, both Protestant and Catholic; girls sent for at their residences.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; prefer to go together in a private family; leave their present place in consequence of the family breaking up house-keeping; best City reference; call two days. No. 263 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, bread and biscuits, all kinds of soups, meats and game, and desserts of all kinds; best references from last employers. Call or address for two days, No. 225 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 215 East 25th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as cook; understands the care of milk and butter; is a good baker; no one need apply but those that want good help; east side preferred. Call at No. 206 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class waitress; perfectly competent in all her duties; understands all kinds of salads, and the care of silver; first-class reference from her last employers. Call or address for two days No. 225 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, a situation in a gentleman's family; can flute, polish, and puff, and do all kinds of fineries neatly; best City reference. Call Tuesday and Wednesday at No. 427 7th-av., near 34th-st., at the grocery-store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant girls, the one as cook and the other as chamber-maid and assist with the washing, or to do the work of a small private family; good City reference. Call at 334 East 20th-st., till suited.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 311 East 37th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid or waitress, or would assist at washing; has best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 220 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A SMALL private family as good plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; has good reference from last place. Apply at No. 312 12th-st., near 2d-av., three flights up.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as waitress; understands her business in all its branches; best City reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen until suited at No. 206 East 26th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMSTRESS, a situation; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses and all kinds of family sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 340 2d-av., near 20th-st., third bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant woman as first-class cook; no washing; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; best of City references given. Apply at No. 1,325 Broadway, near 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waitress; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; thoroughly understands her duties; unexceptionable City references. Call or address No. 333 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A GOOD SEAMSTRESS, A situation in a private family; can operate and assist with dress-making; the very best of references can be given. Call at or address her present employers, for two days, No. 59 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Scotch Protestant young woman; she is a first-class cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies; excellent baker; side dishes, &c.; good references; country or City. Call at 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' SITUATION BY a very respectable and competent young woman; understands the care of silver, getting up of salads, &c., nicely, or will do chamber-work and waiting; country or City; best City references. Call at No. 333 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as first-class waitress in a private family; understands the care of silver thoroughly; has unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 118 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a respectable girl; is a good bread and pastry cook; understands her business; would assist with the coarse washing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 427 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as good cook in a respectable family; is a good maker of bread and biscuit; can be seen for two days; can produce good City reference. Apply at No. 340 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse in a private family; competent to take entire charge of a baby from birth; will travel with a lady; best City reference. Call or address No. 715 6th-av., millinery-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress; can get up salads, and understands the care of silver; can take the place of a man; best City reference. Call at No. 426 4th-av., near 29th-st., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to do chamber-work and waiting, or chamber-work or fine washing, in a private family; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 488 6th-av., rear house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook, who thoroughly understands all kinds of meats, soups, pastries, desserts, &c.; unexceptionable City references. Call or address for two days, No. 117 West 24th-st., rear house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waitress, who thoroughly understands her business in every capacity; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 117 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation; is a first-class waitress; no objection to do chamber-work and waiting in a small private family; has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 241 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH woman, a situation where a first-class cook is required; she understands boning, larding, creams, jellies, soups, cakes, bread and biscuits; first-class City reference. Call at No. 2 Astor-place, in the dye-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS or chamber-maid (not the two combined) by a respectable English Protestant; good recommendations; country preferred. Call for two days at No. 124 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook; is a good family cook; understands soups, desserts, &c.; good City recommendations. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, competent young woman as nurse and chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress; best of City reference. Apply at No. 85 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl, Protestant, to take care of children in a private family; can do plain sewing; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as child's nurse; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 116 East 11th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION in a small private family; is willing to go in the country; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 335 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook; good City reference. Call at No. 156 West 20th-st., in the bakery, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or light house-work; good references if required. Apply at No. 549 9th-av., between 40th and 41st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS or chamber-maid, and to assist with the washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's for two days, No. 59 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as waitress or taking care of children; no objection to the country. Call at No. 339 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 56 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY an English Protestant woman. Apply at No. 329 West 40th-st.

AT BOOKHAM'S, No. 335 4TH-AV., SITUATIONS for a large number of professed Protestant and other cooks, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, and all American, English, Irish, French, Scotch, German servants suited in good situations.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man, who is perfectly competent to take charge of a first-class place, with graperies, green-houses, &c.; best reference from last employer. Address L. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man on a gentleman's place by a careful, industrious man; understands the care of horses, driving, plain gardening, farming, milking, &c.; is strong and willing to work; has excellent reference, and will hire for moderate wages. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; none need apply unless they want a permanent, steady man; best references given. Address G. G., No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND RELIABLE single man, a situation as gardener; is fully competent; has been eight years employed in Montgomery-place, Barrytown, N. Y.; satisfactory reference as to capacity and sobriety. Address J. W., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as gardener; understands his business; can take charge of greenhouses, and graperies, and gardens; five years' reference from his last place. Apply at seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st. M. D.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single Scotchman who understands his business in all its branches; none need apply but those who want a first-class gardener. Address A. D., No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman by a single young man; thoroughly understands his duties; has first-class reference, which will bear strict investigation. Call or address No. 128 West 31st-st., private stable, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; the man as gardener, also understands the care and management of horses and cows; his wife is a good cook, baker and butter-maker. Address M. M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant single young man, a situation as coachman in a private family: none but a Protestant family need apply; best of City references given. Can be seen with his present employer, No. 8 East 31st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener, (Protestant,) married; no children; aged 45; English by birth; competent to take charge of a place where there is hot and cold graperies, green-houses, forcing and propagating pits; refers to present employer as to capability and integrity. Address J. J., Hudson City, N. J.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman in the City or country, who thoroughly understands his business and is willing to make himself useful; can be well recommended from his last employers. Address for two days P. N., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a reliable single man, who thoroughly understands the proper care and management of horses; can be highly recommended; honest, faithful and sober. Address D. D., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN FARMER, from the country, a situation; understands farming and vegetable gardening in all their branches; wife a first-class butter-maker; good references. Address or apply to FARMER, No. 240 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a respectable man, a Protestant, who perfectly understands his business; has the best of City reference. Address ROBERT, No. 8½ East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French coachman, who thoroughly understands his duties, whose references will bear strictest investigation. Call or address R. D., No. 126 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant single young man, a situation as coachman in a private family; very best of City references; none but a Protestant family need apply. Can be seen at his present employer's, No. 117 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Call or address WAITER, No. 838 Broadway, in the florist's.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a young married man; any gentleman requiring the services of a competent gardener will find him a desirable man as he is a regular gardener; wages reasonable. Address J. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man, (wife and one child,) as first-class grape-grower, hot and cold green-house; best of references given. Address J. W. N., No. 9 John-st., seed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class German gardener, (Protestant,) married; two children; understands gardening in all its branches; the best of references. Address C. T., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man, capable of taking care of a gentleman's place; understands greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, flowers, fruits, vegetable gardening, &c. Address M. D., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT man, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his duties; excellent City references. Call or address for two days 305 4th-av., in harness-store.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUATION as gardener; understands the business in all its branches; first-class reference given. Apply at the florist's, No. 403 5th-av., corner 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant young married man; competent; good City reference. Call or address W. M., No. 399 4th-av., harness-store.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, PROTestant, a situation as first-class waiter in a private family; has most unexceptionable references from City families. Call at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class gardener; French Swiss Protestant, married, no children and understanding gardening in all its branches. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man that understands his business; experience five years; also City reference. Address by letter, A. S. M., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED man, a situation as coachman or groom; has no objections to a short distance in the country. Call or address No. 541 5th-av., second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A COLORED man and wife, just from the South, on a private gentleman's place, in the City or country; best references. Call at No. 138 6th-av., in the drug-store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; country preferred; good reference from last place. Call at or address No. 24 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man; Protestant; has a good practical knowledge of the business, as can be seen by recommendations. Address S. R., Box 194 *Times* Office

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH man, (Protestant,) a situation as waiter, or would go out with the carriage; best of City reference. Inquire at No. 319 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN WHO perfectly understands gardening; can be well recommended by his present employer; would prefer a place at Westchester. Apply at No. 190 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man as coachman; has good City reference. Apply at No. 136 West 17th-st., in the rear, for two days.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ACTIVE, reliable business man, aged sixty, indoor, having a small income; very moderate salary required; undoubted references; security if required. Apply to Mr. AYRES, care of E. V. Haughwout & Co., No. 25 Park-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE house, as clerk, by a young man with six years' experience in business; can give good reference. Address CLERK, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

$125 BONUS FOR A PERMANENT situation, paying $25 per week, as cashier, salesman or collector; security given. Address J. S. S., No. 367 Market-st., Newark, N. J.

HARDWARE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as clerk in a hardware-store; can give good reference; salary moderate. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AS NURSE, A MIDDLE-AGED woman, and a Protestant; one who fully understands the care of an infant and would be willing to superintend the charge of three growing children; City references required; to such a person a good home can be offered. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 114 *Times* Office, giving address, &c., &c.

WANTED—A MAN TO CANVASS FOR books and distribute circulars; must be of good address and willing to devote all his time to the business; only an active, intelligent man need apply. Address, with references, and stating wages expected, PUBLISHER, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER, (GERMAN, none others need apply;) one who thoroughly understands plain gardening, and can take care of horses and a cow, and not afraid to work. Apply at No. 107 South-st., rear office.

BOY WANTED.—A BOY OF 15 OR 16 YEARS of age, who writes a good hand, and is ready at figures, and resides with his parents, is wanted in the office of a wholesale hardware establishment. Address, stating reference and age, in handwriting of applicant, M. W. & CO., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER WHO UNDERstands his business, green-house, hot and cold graperies, &c.; short distance in the country; must be Protestant. Address W. C., Box 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COUPLE TO GO TO MORrisania; husband as coachman, wife as cook. None but Protestants need apply, with best of reference, at No. 13 Chambers-st., second story.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS; SHE MUST understand her business thoroughly; City references required. Apply at No. 31 East 36th-st., between the hours of 9 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A PARLOR-MAID, AND TO ASsist in waiting; City references required. Apply at No. 31 East 36th-st., between the hours of 9 and 1 o'clock.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE CUISINIERE FRANCAISE DE premiere classe désire une place dans une maison privée Americaine, ayant de bonne référence; prix 35. S'adresser au No. 113 Ouest 15th-st., in the alley.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM, with all modern improvements, in 30th-st., east of Madison-av., will be rented to a single gentleman; family private; no other room rented; references exchanged. Address, with name, A. Z., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with rooms and board in an American family, where there are but few boarders. Apply at 242 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

GENTLEMEN AND WIFE OR PARTIES of single gentlemen, wishing good accommodations with first-class board, can find the same at No. 28 West 12th-st. References required.

A NICE LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, for gentleman; first-class house and location; price $2 per week, No. 216 East 10th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD—TWO GENTLEMEN WILLING TO room together can obtain board in a private family; a very desirable locality, within five minutes' walk of either railroad depot; also a room for a single gentleman; terms moderate. Apply to or address X. Y. Z., No. 121 Elm-st., Newark, N. J.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DYSPEPTICS AND PERSONS OF weak digestive powers will find just the article they want in the highly-nutritive and easily-digested Fresh Beef in cans, for sale at retail by first-class grocers; wholesale at the store of the N. Y. and Texas Beef Company, No. 15 Cedar-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

NOVELTY AND VARIETY.

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, MARCH 7.

Robertson's fine military drama, OURS.

WEDNESDAY, March 8, ROMANCE AND REALITY.

THURSDAY, March 9, THE SERIOUS FAMILY.

FRIDAY, March 10, last time, MONEY.

SATURDAY MATINEE, March 11, OURS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, March 11, ROMANCE AND REALITY.

Mr. Wallack has the pleasure to announce that MRS. CLARA JENNINGS is engaged, and will make her appearance on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT.

Robertson's last comedy, BIRTH, in preparation.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, MR. LESTER WALLACK in Robertson's great military drama, OURS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

SARATOGA EVERY NIGHT AND MATINEE SATURDAY, 1½.

SARATOGA completes this week the third month of its phenomenal success, and will be given A FEW NIGHTS LONGER—ONLY. Characters by Miss Fanny Davenport, Fanny Morant, Linda Dietz, Clara Morris, Mrs. Gilbert, Mr. James Lewis, D. H. Harkins, W. Davidge, Geo. Parkes, D. Whiting, G. F. De Vere, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager..........J. E. HAYS
Acting Manager..........JOHN H. SELWYN

Positively last nights of the great and inimitable G. L. FOX as the RICHELIEU OF THE PERIOD, which must speedily be withdrawn to permit the production of a new drama written expressly for this theatre by Augustin Daly.

Matinee every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. REMEMBER LAST NIGHTS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½. EVERY NIGHT at 8. EQUESTRIAN TRIUMPH of GEORGE DONALD, THE MOST ACCOMPLISHED BAREBACK SOMERSAULT RIDER OF THE AGE. CORDE ELASTIQUE EXERCISES. THE CHAMPION LEAPERS. THE CHIEFS OF THE GYMNASIUM. EQUESTRIAN SCENE, BILLY BUTTON.

POPULAR LECTURES.

To be held at the CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, (Mercer-st., between Clinton and Waverley place,) BY REV. DR. DEEMS.

THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, MARCH 7.
SUBJECT: "COURTING AND MARRYING."
TUESDAY, MARCH 14.
SUBJECT: "PROVERBS—NOT SOLOMON'S."
TUESDAY, MARCH 21.
SUBJECT: "A PLEA FOR THE MONEY-MAKERS."

Tickets for the course, $1. Single tickets, 50 cents. To be had at the Broadway music-stores, at the principal hotels, and at the Central Office, No. 246 Canal-st.; also at the door each evening.

Doors open at 7 P. M. Lectures commence at 8 P. M.

U. C. HILL—TESTIMONIAL CONCERT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MARCH 18, 1871.

Solo talent. Vocal—Mme. C. L. KELLOGG, PAULINE NININGER and Mr. LEONI.

Instrumental—Messrs. S. B. MILLS, HESS, F. BERGNER, C. BERGMAN, N. HOCH, A. LIESEGANG.

Grand Orchestra, including that of the Philharmonic, under the leadership of Herr Carl Bergmann.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.

Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

Mr. TRENOR will form new class every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 and 8 P. M., until May.

MARIE SEEBACH'S POSITIVELY last week—Stadt Theatre.—To-night, last time, Mosenthal's Isabella Orsini. Seebach, Isabella. Veneta, Bianca. To-morrow, Lorle (Dorfund Stadt.)

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; or to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (185 4th-av.)

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM (CHAMBERS) of the Supreme Court, held at the Court-house, in the New City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of November, A. D., 1870.—Present: Hon. John R. Brady, Justice. WILLIAM F. DURANT, Mordecai B. Sprague and Pierson Mattox, plaintiffs, against JAMES W. DAVIS, James A. Gessner, Timothy P. Richards, William Ruth, John Doe, Richard Roe and Susan Doe, composing, with the plaintiffs, the firm of Davis, Sprague & Company; James W. Davis, James H. Gessner, John Brown, William Brown and Sarah Brown, co-partners, composing the firm of J. W. Davis & Associates; Thomas C. Durant, Oliver Ames, John Duff, Sidney Dillon, Henry S. McComb, Cornelius S. Bushnell, Benjamin E. Bates and Elizabeth Davis, wife of James W. Davis, defendants.—On motion of Clark Bell, Esq., attorney and counsel for the plaintiffs, and after hearing D. W. Gillett, Esq., of counsel for the defendants James W. Davis and James H. Gessner, and Messrs. Hammond and Pomeroy, of counsel for the defendants T. C. Durant, John Duff, Sidney Dillon, Benj. E. Bates, H. S. McComb, Cornelius S. Bushnell and Oliver Ames, all parties that have appeared consenting,

It is ordered, That all persons, parties and corporations having claims against the firms of "Davis, Sprague & Company," and "James W. Davis and Associates," or either or both of said firms, present the same, together with their proofs, in support of the validity thereof, to A. A. Redfield, Esq., the referee heretofore appointed in this action, at his office, No. 20 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days from and after the service upon them, respectively, of a copy of this order.

And it is further ordered, That any claim against either of said firms, not so presented within the time above limited, shall be excluded from participation in the fund in question in this action, and from all funds that may come into the hands of the receiver herein.

And it is further ordered, That the said referee take proof in support of and adversely to the validity of any and all claims so submitted to him, and determine upon the validity thereof, and the amount justly due for principal and interest thereon, and from time to time report, as shall seem convenient to him, said claims, together with his findings of law and of fact thereon.

And it is further ordered, That service of this order may be made upon the several parties, persons or corporations having claims or alleging demands against said firms, or either of them, as follows:

1. By delivering to them personally a copy of this order, and leaving the same with them.
2. By leaving a true copy thereof at the place of residence of said person or persons, with some person found at such place of residence, or at the office of such corporation, with some officer, director, clerk or employe of such corporation, and that said service, whether personally or by copy, left at residence or office, may be served without the State of New-York, if the said person or corporation to be served reside out of this State, or
3. By publishing this order once in each week successively in the following newspapers, to wit:

The Omaha *Herald*, a paper published in Omaha, Neb.

The Laramie *Sentinel*, a paper published at Laramie, in the Territory of Wyoming, and in the New-York *Times*, a paper published in the City of New-York, for the space of seven weeks.

And it is further ordered, That the publication so made shall be deemed full and sufficient service upon all such persons and corporations so alleging claims against both or either of said firms. And that all claims whatsoever not so presented by any person or corporation within twenty days after publication of this order has been duly made as herein provided, shall be excluded from all participation in the fund in question in this action, and from all funds that may come into the hands of the receiver.

(A true copy.) CHAS. E. LOEW, Clerk.

COUNTY COURT OF KINGS COUNTY.—JOHN K. UNDERHILL, plaintiff, against MATHEW J. BYRNE and Catharine M. Byrne, his wife, Sarah Condon, Michael James Condon, Kate Kelly, James Fitzpatrick Kelly, Andrew Kelly, Theodore Kelly, Sarah Condon, as executrix, and Edward G. Fitzpatrick, nominated as executor of the last will and testament of Julia T. Kelly, deceased, Ellen Murray, Thomas J. Mullery, Joseph Higbie and George Moore, defendants.—Summons for relief—Com. not served.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, New-York, at his office in the Court-house of said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 44 Court-st., corner of Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated January 14, 1871.

R. C. UNDERHILL, Plaintiff's Attorney, New No. 44 Court-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, in the Court-house of said county, at the City of Brooklyn, New-York, on the 16th day of January, in the year 1871. R. C. UNDERHILL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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COUNTY COURT OF KINGS COUNTY.—WILLIAM HENRY HEWLETT, plaintiff, against MATHEW J. BYRNE, and Catharine M. Byrne, his wife, Sarah Condon, Michael James Condon, Kate Kelly, James Fitzpatrick Kelly, Andrew Kelly, Theodore Kelly, Sarah Condon, as executrix, and Edward G. Fitzpatrick, nominated as executor of the last will and testament of Julia T. Kelly, deceased, Patrick O'Riley and Sybilla Beagle, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, New-York, at his office in the Court-house of said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 44 Court-street, corner of Joralemon-street, Brooklyn, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated January 14, 1871.

R. C. UNDERHILL, Plaintiff's Attorney, New No. 44 Court-street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, in the Court-house of said county, at the City of Brooklyn, New-York, on the 16th day of January, in the year 1871. R. C. UNDERHILL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

NINTH WEEK.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as BENEDICK, in Shakespeare's superb comedy of MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING, with Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT as DON PEDRO, and Mr. J. H. McVICKER, who has been specially engaged for the character of DOGBERRY, AND AN EFFICIENT CAST.

Every attention has been paid to the requirements of the play, embracing NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, MACHINERY, &c.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

In rehearsal, Shakespeare's grand tragedy of OTHELLO.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

THE MANAGEMENT TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING MR. AND MRS. WM. HORACE LINGARD, Who will commence A brief engagement MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 6, Supported by A magnificent comedy company. A SILENT PROTECTOR. LINGARD'S SKETCHES. DAVE'S LOVE. MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE. Immense success of the BLACK CROOK. THE GREAT MAJILTONS. THE SIEGRIST MIDGETS. THE RIZARELLI BROTHERS, And the GRAND FEATURES Appear.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

MONDAY, MARCH 6.

Last week of the favorite American actor, Mr. E. EDDY.

Production of the beautiful historical drama of the DEAD HEART, in which Mr. E. EDDY will appear. FRIDAY, March 10, BENEFIT of Mr. E. EDDY. MATINEE PERFORMANCE TODAY AT 2 P. M. DEARER THAN LIFE and BOOTS AT THE SWAN. MONDAY, March 13, ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

STEINWAY HALL.

CHRISTINA NILSSON.

TUESDAY, 14th. WEDNESDAY, 15th. SATURDAY, 18th.

Mr. Max Strakosch respectfully announces the first reappearance in New-York of Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON, in Grand Concerts and Oratorio.

TUESDAY, 14th, Grand Miscellaneous Concert.

WEDNESDAY, 15th, first appearance of Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON in Haydn's masterwork, THE CREATION.

SATURDAY, 18th, Grand Nilsson Matinee at 2 o'clock.

Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON will be assisted by Miss PAULINE CANISSA, Soprano. Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, Contralto. Signor BRIGNOLI, the distinguished tenor. Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, Tenor. Signor N. VERGER, Baritone; Mr. M. W. WHITNEY, Basso; Mr. HENRY VIEUXTEMPS, Violinist.

The choruses of the Creation will be rendered by THE MENDELSSOHN UNION.

Musical Directors and Conductors, Signor BOSONI and Mr. GEO. BRISTOW.

General Admission, $2; Reserved Seats, $1 and $2 extra, according to location.

The sale of reserved seats for either of the above will commence on Saturday, March 11, at 9 A. M., at the box office of the Hall, at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and at 114 Broadway.

Steinway's Pianos are used at all the Nilsson Concerts.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

HELP FOR THE FRENCH.

The last lecture of the present course will be delivered at STEINWAY HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, March 7, 1871, at 8 o'clock, by WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Subject—THE QUESTIONS OF TODAY.

The proceeds of this lecture will be devoted to the relief of the suffering French.

Tickets of admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. For sale at the Library, at E. P. Dutton & Co.'s book-store, No. 713 Broadway, and at the box-office Steinway Hall. CHAS. F. ALLEN, President.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

LECTURES.

DR. O'LEARY WILL COMMENCE A course of Parlor Lectures on Physiology, at No. 11 Clinton-place, (8th-st.,) six doors west from Broadway, THURSDAY NIGHT, March 9, at 8. The subject will be illustrated with the finest collection of manikins and models in the world. A peculiar advantage of these parlor lectures is that the models can be closely inspected by every member of the audience. They are very instructive and entertaining. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

THE RIGHT REV. JAMES ROOSEVELT BAYLEY, D. D., Bishop of Newark, N. J., will deliver a lecture in the Church of St. Joseph, corner of 6th-av. and West Washington-place, this City, on SUNDAY EVENING, March 12, 1871, commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Roman Question*. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the doors of the Church. Proceeds for the benefit of the Sunday-school.

REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D., will deliver a lecture in the hall of Rutgers Female College, No. 489 5th-av., TUESDAY EVENING, March 7, at 8 o'clock, in aid of the Free Church of St. Matthias. Subject—*Some Clues to Mormonism, Discovered on the Spot*. Admission 50 cents.

REV. G. D. MATHEWS WILL DELIVER a lecture on TUESDAY EVENING, March 7, in Jane-st. U. P. Church (between 8th-av. and Hudson-st.) Subject—"1588." Admission, 50 cents.

MEETINGS.

PREACHERS FOR THE PEOPLE.

HOW SHALL THEY BE EDUCATED?

A public meeting in the interests of the House of the Evangelists (a Seminary for training missionaries to the masses,) will be held in ASSOCIATION HALL, 4th-av., and 23d-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, March 7, 1871, at 7½ o'clock.

Addresses will be delivered by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Rev. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., Rev. W. A. MUHLENBURG, D. D., and Rev. Dr. TYNG, James M. Brown, Esq., Vice-President of the Board of Trustees, will preside.

REV. H. DYER, D. D., REV. J. COTTON SMITH, D. D., A. G. P. DODGE, J. PIERPONT MORGAN, RILEY A. BRICK.	Committee of the Board.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting will be held at the Library on TUESDAY EVENING, March 7, at 8 o'clock. A paper by Mrs. MARTHA J. LAMB on *Mrs. Edward Livingston* will be read. ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOT owners of Green-Wood Cemetery, will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on Wednesday, the 8th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M., to receive the annual report of the Board of Trustees. J. A. PERRY, Secretary and Controller.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 3d day of March, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DANIEL S. PILLSBURY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, in said District, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal, As Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, a corporation carrying on business in the County of Dutchess and State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to it or to its use, and the transfer of any property by it, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 3d day of April, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of TIMOTHY O'SULLIVAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Timothy O'Sullivan, of the County of New-York, and State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH LOW, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph Low, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of March, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, 20th day of February, 1871. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

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AFTER THE SHYSTERS.

Judge Bedford in Pursuit of Swindling Lawyers.

Important Charge to the Grand Jury—The Judicial Opinion Concerning This Class of Rogues—The State Prison to Be Their Doom.

The March Term of the Court of General Sessions was inaugurated yesterday morning. The Court-room was crowded with a motley audience, of the good, bad and indifferent of society, prominent among whom were several well-known public men, who, like many of the others present, had been attracted by curiosity to hear Judge GUNNING S. BEDFORD, Jr.'s charge to the Grand Jury. Rumors have lately been prevalent to the effect that the Judges and District-Attorneys were busy in ferreting out the secret insinuations of certain shyster lawyers, who under pretence of possessing unlimited influence over the Court, would visit accused persons incarcerated for various offenses, [illegible] would filch all that they could—even to the last cent raised by pawning their scanty clothing or family furniture—and then mockingly forsake them. It is said that with the aid and countenance of many honorable members of the legal profession, a certain number of these bloodhound shysters have been hunted down to the point of indictment, and will speedily be brought to conviction. The entire community will not be satisfied until such felons are sentenced to "practice" their "profession" at Sing Sing. It was manifest that the Judge's remarks were illy relished by some in the audience, who looked aghast at each other, and in some instances soon after slunk out of the room.

The following are the names of the Grand Jurors: Foreman, Theron R. Butler; jurors, John E. Alexander, Charles Abernethey, Joseph Bloom, Gordon W. Burnham, Thomas P. Cooper, David Close, John C. Calhoun, Anthony Ducro, Cortland de P. Field, James Gibson, Frederick Habirshaw, Ernest C. Korner, George M. Lederer, Henry P. Marshall, John N. Olcott, Emory Rider, Samuel H. St. John, Alfred M. Sparks, Benjamin L. Swan, Jr., Robert H. Snow, Jacob L. Seixas.

After they had been duly sworn, Judge BEDFORD proceeded to address them as follows:

CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

The law makes it incumbent upon me to direct your attention, especially, to all offences against the Excise and Usury laws; the Laws to preserve the purity of Elections; the Laws forbidding Lotteries and the taking of Illegal Fees by Public Officers, and the Law passed in 1860 to prevent Fraud in the Sale of Tickets upon Steamboats and other vessels. I must also inform you that it is a misdemeanor for any Grand Juror or officer of the Court to disclose the fact of an indictment having been found for felony against any person not in actual confinement, until such person shall be arrested. And now, Gentlemen, before we separate I deem it my duty to direct your attention to a growing evil, and one in which I find myself deeply interested, for it reflects directly upon the legal profession—a profession which I love and honor. I have reference to the many misdeeds perpetrated every day by the dishonest and unprincipled members of the Bar; but, thank God! gentlemen, these members are greatly in the minority. Nothing more richly deserves the universal scorn and contempt of mankind than do the disreputable acts of the dishonest lawyer. I look upon the legal profession as I do upon a splendid garden filled with the choicest flowers, where some are even more beautiful than others; and yet in the midst of all this beauty and cultivation one sometimes finds a rank, unwholesome weed. As it is the duty of the faithful gardener to uproot the weeds, so that the flowers may longer retain their life and loveliness, and be not contaminated or withered by the blighting influence of the noxious poison; so in like manner do I hold it to be the duty of the authorities to throw from the ranks of the profession all those who, by their professional acts and conduct degrade and dishonor it. What I today particularly deprecate in the lawyer is the system, and I regret to say an established system, among some of the practitioners of the law, (or rather, perhaps, those only claiming to be such, and for the honor of my profession I hope that it is the latter,) to do many disreputable acts, one of which consists in visiting prisoners when first arrested, and whether guilty or innocent—whether there be a legitimate defense or none at all—it matters not. The prisoner in his frame of mind, with the evidences of his guilt more or less surrounding him, is willing to believe anything which may have a tendency once more to make him a free man, and is informed by his visitor that he has great influence, and in some cases he goes so far as to say he controls, ay, even owns the Court and District-Attorney. After conversing in this strain for some little while, he accomplishes his purpose, the prisoner is robbed of all his ready money and frequently to raise the fee demanded, his wife's clothes, bed and bedding, and those of his little ones, are oftentimes pawned, leaving his family in almost utter destitution. The money once obtained, the wretch, who, under the garb of his profession, won the confidence of his client, leaves him, turns a deaf ear to his entreaties, forever forsakes him and immediately goes in quest of some new victim. This picture is, indeed, a dark one, but by no means overdrawn. Alas! gentlemen, it is a startling and melancholy truth! The authorities oftentimes have moral proof, but the great difficulty is to obtain the necessary legal proof. I have conversed with the District-Attorney upon this subject, and I am happy to say that he is determined to use all his power in the effort of crushing out this disgraceful traffic, which today casts such a stain upon the mantle of the legal fraternity. The District-Attorney desires me to say to you, gentlemen of the Grand Jury, and to the public, that he will be obliged to any person in the community who will furnish him with convincing evidence pointing with the unerring finger of truth to those who make these base and wickedly-false assertions as regards this Court and the District-Attorney's office. The prosecuting officers and this Court are all eager to have this matter fully investigated and probed to its very core, so that the naked truth can be laid before a just and discriminating public. Then it must necessarily follow that a quietus will be placed upon these groundless insinuations, now, once and forever. Let these creatures be debarred from the profession and sent to State Prison. In all probability the District Attorney will be able, before many days, to lay before you a case or two of this character for you to pass upon. And should he be successful, then I ask you to be prompt in your action; and on a proper and legitimate conviction, the Court, you may rest assured, will do its duty. I am of the opinion, and, in fact, am fully convinced, that if there could be three or four convictions, and the parties convicted be sent to the State Prison for the full term fixed by law, there to reflect in their lonely cells upon their many acts of turpitude perpetrated under the garb of professional honor upon the friendless and overcredulous, then I believe our profession, being stripped of these perjured wretches, and being in the hands only of high-toned, honorable men, would, indeed, fulfill its noble mission—meting out justice to all and injustice to none. Then would it come to pass that every young man standing upon the threshold of his profession, and entering its ranks, would, at once, perceive what a glorious future was opening before him. In his endeavor to do honor to the path marked out for him, and credit to himself, he would learn the pleasing lesson that the law, although it has its labors, yet it has its rewards, and he who pursues it with a proper spirit and determination will rarely fail to attain the consummation of his highest aspirations. And here, may I not be permitted to say, that the young lawyer should ever remember that permanent success in his profession will, in a great measure, depend upon his own individual efforts. He should never lose sight of the fact, that as difficulties surround him, fresh energies should be awakened and increased resolution made to go onward. Let him ever bear in mind that from the very hour he is admitted, to the last day of his professional career, a high moral responsibility devolves upon him, and that one of the great attributes of the lawyer is to dispense justice. Before his God he has sworn to maintain the rights of man to his fellow-man; to preserve the scales of justice in equilibrium—not the weight of one feather more or less. His purpose, as well as his ambition, should be, to do right, and in doing right he will, indeed, accomplish all. Gentlemen, I learn that the city prison is crowded, and that during the ensuing term cases of great importance will be presented to you for your consideration. Knowing that you will, without fear, favor, affection, or hope of reward, pass upon the many cases about to be placed before you, and thus fully redeem the official oath you have just taken, I ask you now to retire and enter upon your duties.

The Flushing and Newtown Railroad.

The branch of the Long Island Railroad to Flushing has been incorporated under the general Railroad act, and is called the Flushing and Newtown Railroad. The following are the officers of the Company: Hon. E. A. LAWRENCE, President; JOSEPH F. FRANKLYN, Vice-President; R. SANDS TUCKER, Secretary. In addition to the officers Hon. Robert B. Rosevelt, G. R. Garretson, John Henderson, Eugene Lynch, Thomas Gaston and B. W. Downing are directors. The capital stock of the Company is $100,000—$120,000 worth of bonds will be issued, guaranteed by the Long Island Railroad. The map of the route has been forwarded to Albany. It will leave the Long Island railroad at Winfield, run direct through the centre of Newtown Village, passing directly in front of Mrs. Hick's hotel, and enter Flushing about one-quarter mile south of the Flushing and North Side Railroad bridge. The depot at Flushing, which will also be the terminus, will be on the corner of Jagger-avenue and Prospect-street. Elegant cars are promised on this road. The fare will be ten cents to Flushing, either paid in the cars or when tickets are obtained. A bill granting the road the privilege of crossing Flushing Creek with a draw has been forwarded to Albany. The Trustees have asked the consent of the Flushing Trustees to enter the village. The road will be leased and run by the Long Island Railroad.

The Oppression of the Coal Monopoly and the Consequent Obligation of Congress.

While the country will read, with just indignation, of the disgraceful occupation of time in the expiring hours of the Senate, for the purpose and whereby the repeal of the coal monopoly was prevented, it would say to Congress, with emphasis and in terms almost of entreaty, do not adjourn until you give us this relief.

We might point to iron furnaces, even in the midst of the coal fields, out of blast, to the detriment of commerce and manufactures, and to the shivering forms of the helpless poor, resulting from the scandalous coal famine which is in the land; and that this is the third in annual succession of coal combinations which have afflicted the business and people since the imposition of the present duty, and all of them fostered and protected by it. That the combination of 1869-70, cost the consumers of coal not less than $30,000,000, while the revenue was less than $500,000.

The argument, however, is ended, the case is closed and awaits the righteous verdict of the House and the Senate. There are large majorities in both bodies in favor of relief, and no considerable debate can occur. Let us therefore again say, do not adjourn without relief.

The members of the House from New-York received the thanks of the people for their course on this subject, and it should be known throughout the State that the course and conduct of Senators FENTON and CONKLING in this connection also entitle them to an equal meed of commendation, and the people of the whole country will again have pleasure in recognizing, in his course on this subject, the solid grounds for their faith and confidence in the long-distinguished Senator from Illinois.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art—Two Fine Collections of Paintings Purchased.

A bill is now before the Legislature providing for the erection of buildings to be used as museums of art and natural history. The bill appropriates the sum of $500,000 for the erection of each structure, the amount to be obtained by the issue of bonds by the corporation. The Museum of Art, when erected, is to be placed under the charge of the orgainization of gentlemen, chiefly members of the Century Club, known as the "Metropolitan Museum of Art Association."

We are glad to know that this Association has been working quietly but effectively in the furtherance of its objects, and that its affairs now stand on a sound basis. The subscriptions are already considerable, and when they reach $250,000, which, it is believed, will be within the present week, a full statement of the objects of the Association will be given to the public and an appeal made for help in the furtherance of its objects. In the meantime the Association has become possessed of two well-known and valuable collections of pictures, specimens of the Dutch and Flemish schools. They were purchased by Mr. BLODGET in Berlin, where they now are, some eighteen months ago at a cost of $150,000, and the Association has recently taken them off Mr. BLODGET's hands. There are seventy-four pictures in all. Their genuineness is guaranteed, and they are said to be remarkably fine specimens of the schools represented. A few Italian and English pictures have been added to the collection, bringing the value of the whole up to $170,000. They will be transferred to this City so soon as a place can be prepared for their reception.

The affairs of the association are now in the hands of such energetic business men as Mr. JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, Mr. BLODGET and Mr. RUSSELL STURGIS, and there can be no doubt whatever that within a reasonable period our Metropolitan Museum of Art will become a reality. The location of the building will probably be in or near the Central Park, though a site further down town is desired. The chances of obtaining it, however, are not very good.

Attempted Suicide by a Rich Bachelor.

Warden BRENNAN, of the Park and Bellevue Hospitals, received a telegram yesterday afternoon from the Fifth Precinct Police that a man had cut his throat at No. 17 Jay-street, so an ambulance was ordered out, and in a very few minutes the Warden succeeded in placing the patient under the care of his physicians. The man proved to be DAVID REA, aged fifty-seven years, and a member of the well-known firm of REA & POLLOCK, plumbers, at No. 17 Jay-street, and he was suffering from a frightful gash in the throat inflicted with a razor by himself. The motive for the act is understood to be furnished by the conduct of his partner in business, Mr. HUGH S. POLLOCK and his wife, in endeavoring to induce Mr. REA to sign certain papers relative to a division of the property of the firm. REA had signed one paper and declined to sign the one presented to him, remarking that he would cut his throat first, at the same moment producing a razor from his pocket and drawing it across his wind-pipe. The property owned by REA is estimated in value at $100,000, and he is unmarried. His family resides in Paterson, N. J., and they were last night notified of the sad event. Mr. POLLOCK endeavored to prevent REA using the razor, and received a bad wound in the hand in consequence. Coroner KEENAN was notified to take the statement of REA, though when our reporter visited the hospital he was unable to speak coherently, and was evidently sinking fast.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The proceeds of the dramatic entertainment at Association Hall, by the volunteer students of the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute, amounted to $235. A committee of the students, yesterday, presented this sum to Rev. C. L. BRACE for the News Boys' Lodging-house. An address was made by one of the number and was appropriately responded to by Mr. BRACE, who gave a succinct and graphic account of the Lodging-house and its operations. The entertainment was very creditable to the students and their Principal, Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE. The example set by the young gentlemen of employing their talents for the relief of those less fortunate than themselves, is worthy of all commendation.

M. VOTABLE, the Treasurer of the French Comite de Secours, in this City, reports that the receipts by the Committee in aid of the French sufferers, since the 27th of February up to date, amounted to $6,382 96, making a total of $90,742 41. From the French at Shakopee, Minn., a remittance of $106 80 was received. Messrs. LASSALLE & Co. received, yesterday, a remittance of $259 from the French farmers at Rosiere, Cape Vincent, N. Y., who recently formed a subscription Committee, of which M. DEZENGREMET is the President; also, from the French at Peru, Lassalle County, Ill., $61; and from Meridian, Miss., $32.

The revival work which commenced in the Central Baptist Church, West Forty-second-street some seven weeks ago still continues with increasing interest. Meetings have been held every night and the attendance was large. On Sunday twenty-seven new members received the hand of fellowship, and thirteen more were baptized and will be received hereafter. The Pastor, Rev. FRED. EVANS, will preach every evening this week. Christians of every denomination are invited.

The yacht *Enchantress* sailed yesterday for Madeira, having on board her owner, Mr. GEORGE L. LORILLARD and Messrs. W. L. KANE, A. C. BABCOCK and CARROLL LIVINGSTON. The company will remain absent until August and during the cruise will visit England, Spain and the Mediterranean. The yacht is fitted in the most elegant manner and every provision is made for the comfort of her passengers.

JOHN MCCOY and THOMAS COGAN, alias Flood, were yesterday committed in the Yorkville Police Court, for stealing a watch and $15 from FRANCIS O'NEIL, a Third-avenue car conductor, while the latter was in a drunken sleep in a vacant building on the corner of Forty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue, on Sunday afternoon.

WENDELL PHILLIPS delivers his lecture on "Questions of to-day," at Steinway Hall this evening. It will be remembered that the proceeds are contributed by the Mercantile Library Association to the fund for the relief of the sufferers in France.

JAMES HENRY, a marble cutter, twenty-four years of age, who lives in First-street, had several ribs broken yesterday by a pile of slabs falling upon him while at work in the marble-yard at No. 223 West Fifty-first-street. He was taken to Mt. Sinai Hospital.

Some adroit swindlers are defrauding citizens in the upper part of the City by collecting the bills of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company, which have been left with its customers. The Police, are on the alert for the rascals, and hope with the aid of some of those who have been defrauded, to bring them to justice.

WM. COOK, of No. 74 New Chambers-street, tapped HENRY BIEMAN, of No. 12 Ann-street, on the shoulder in Chatham-street on Sunday evening and then ran off. As Mr. BIEMAN had felt a tug at his vest-chain and missed his gold watch he pursued COOK and caused his arrest. When arraigned before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs, yesterday, the prisoner declined to make any answer to the complaint, so he was remanded for trial.

Justice HOGAN yesterday advanced another stage in the case of ARTHUR C. SHERMAN, who is accused of having defrauded CHARLES A. SWIFT out of $27 by means of a draft on SAMUEL CRUMP, who repudiated it. Mr. CRUMP was the only witness examined, and after denying that he had offered to stop the proceedings if SHERMAN would defray the expenses already incurred, the case was again adjourned.

JOHN MALONEY, a laborer, while engaged, yesterday afternoon, in taking down a building at Eighty-sixth-street and Lexington-avenue, fell from the first story to the ground, receiving a contusion of the thigh. He was taken home.

A fire occurred yesterday in the rear basement of No. 31 Union-square, occupied as part of the cloak and mantilla establishment of Mrs. BRODIE, but was extinguished before much damage was done. It was caused by a box of wood being ignited from a stove.

MARTIN POWER, aged three years, died yesterday at No. 223 East Forty-first-street, of scalds accidentally sustained on Saturday by the upsetting of a pot of hot tea from a table. Coroner KEENAN held an inquest, and obtained a verdict of accidental death.

Coroner KEENAN concluded his inquest, yesterday, in the case of CHARLES A. KEMP, who accidently fell into the East River, on the 20th inst., and was drowned, at the foot of Stanton-street. As it did not appear that the Police had been careless or negligent in the premises, the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

MORTIMER SULLIVAN and JAMES MCMAHON, two boys, residing at No. 55 Park-street and No. 498 Pearl-street, were arraigned before Justice HOGAN for having attempted to force their way into the premises No. 46 Robinson-street, occupied by JOHN FLYNN. They had no time to obtain any plunder when discovered, so the Magistrate sent them to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

THOMAS MILLS, a colored sailor, belonging on board the schooner *Mary Farr*, assaulted his shipmate, DAVID RUNELL with a knife, severely wounding him in the arm and face. Being arrested and brought before Justice HOGAN, THOMAS found himself held for trial.

The Eichenkranz, (Oak Leaves,) a thriving German vocal organization of recent origin, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President. PH. Betz; Vice-President, Julius Werner; Corresponding Secretary, E. Schwing; Recording Secretary, H. Behrends; Finance Secretary, H. Meyer; Treasurer, J. Rapp; Librarians, Messrs. Henschele and Jean Werner.

As reported in the TIMES at the time, a branch organization of the North American German Teachers' Union was formed for this City and vicinity, which, at its last meeting, completed its organization by the election of Mr. Wm. Stahl, President; Heinrich Paul, of Newark, Vice-President; Corresponding Secretary, H. Thurm, of Williamsburg; Recording Secretary, C. Galiesky, and Treasurer, Hermann Reffelt, of Hoboken.

M. FROMENTHAL, of this City, has collected $550 among the Alsatians resident in this City, which he yesterday forwarded in a draft for 2,895 francs on Basle, to be used to alleviate the sufferings of the victims of the war in Alsace.

The congregation of the Thirty-fourth-street Reformed Church expect to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the dedication of their church building next Sunday, March 12. The Pastor, Rev. ISAAC RILEY, will preach a commemorative historical discourse in the morning at 10½. A Sunday-school reunion will be held at 3 P. M., and Rev. Dr. STRYKER, the late pastor of the church, will preach at 7½ P. M.

Mr. E. L. CAREY, and a Committee of the Irish Societies, called on Mayor HALL yesterday, and invited him to review the procession on St. Patrick's day. The Mayor accepted the invitation.

Rev. Dr. DEEMS will deliver a lecture, this evening, upon "Courtship and Marriage," in the Church of the Stranger, Mercer-st., above Waverley-place, being the first of a course. Possessing great humor, it is expected that he will treat the subject in a very entertaining and edifying manner.

The Directors of the Mercantile Library Association acknowledge the following additional contributions to the fund for the relief of the French: Mrs. WILLIAM HENRY ARNOUX, $100; RUFUS HATCH, Esq., $50; GEORGE C. WOOD, Esq., $25; JORDAN, COMES & SEYMOUR, $25; Total, $200.

Fifth-avenue, near Madison-square, is feeling the effects of the up-town movement, and some of its handsome mansions are paying tribute to trade and commerce. Among the latest arrivals in that neighborhood are Messrs. McGIBBON & Co., late with PATON & Co., who opened a splendidly furnished store on the corner of Twenty-second-street and Fifth-avenue yesterday.

BROOKLYN.

Shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out at No. 198 Skillman-street, and before it was extinguished the flames destroyed a theatrical wardrobe, worth about $1,500, belonging to an amateur actor named JONES. The house sustained damages to the extent of $400. No insurance.

C. C. SMITH, the young man who was caught stealing in Burnham's Gymnasium, on Friday last, was, on waiving examination, yesterday morning committed by Justice WALSH to await the action of the Grand Jury.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer a Grand Jury was impaneled yesterday morning. In charging them, Judge TAPPAN called their attention to the fact that the present County Court-house is too small for the business transacted in it, and that it might be expedient for them to recommend to the Board of Supervisors some means of increasing the accommodation of those engaged in the administration of the law.

LONG ISLAND.

Within the past two weeks more real estate has changed hands in Flushing than for a number of years. The section in which most of the changes occur is that part of the town, in the southern and western part, affected by the two railroad movements—the Long Island branch and Stewart's road.

The bill which was lately introduced into the Legislature by Senator FROST of the First District, chartering a ferry from Whitestone to Westchester, has in it a provision compelling every one who takes a passenger from one shore to the other, or transports a piece of merchandise, to pay the ferry company $1.

At the annual meeting of the Directors of the South-side Railroad, held yesterday, at their office, WM. FLOYD JONES was elected Vice-President, and F. D. TAPPIN, Director, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of JOHN TAPPIN, late Vice-President and Director.

A case of small-pox was reported in Flushing, yesterday. The Board of Health met last night and adopted stringent measures toward confining the disease to its present limits.

The Coast Wrecking Company yesterday commenced raising the locomotive of the Flushing Railroad Company, which was precipitated into the draw over the Flushing creek, last fall.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

JAMES FITZPATRICK, Jr., laborer, a resident of Fairmount, in the Township of West Farms, was committed to the County Jail, yesterday, by Justice LENT, on a charge of committing a murderous assault upon his father, JAMES FITZPATRICK, Sr., by beating and kicking him about the head in the most brutal manner.

A number of influential citizens of New-Rochelle are using their influence in favor of securing a beautiful point of land on the shore of Long Island Sound to be laid out as a public park.

NEW-JERSEY.

The accomplished sneak-thief, JOHN WALSH, who for several weeks pursued a very successful and lucrative practice in his business in Jersey City, and who during that period occupied an untenanted house on Palisade-avenue, was yesterday placed on trial on one of four indictments, charging him with stealing an overcoat, the property of Dr. FORMAN. While the doctor was paying a professional visit to a patient he left his over-coat in the hall, and when he was about to leave, it could not be found. The coat was among the goods discovered in the house selected by SMITH as his store-room. He was convicted, and will next be tried on a charge of stealing silverware.

In the contested election case under investigation at Camden, in which ISAIAH WOOLSON maintains EZRA STOKES to have been unduly elected Treasurer of Camden County, it has been shown that STOKES is entitled to 100 lawful votes which, by a mistake of the Board of Canvassers, were not counted for him. The County Clerkship is also contested.

The trial of JOSIAH, on an indictment for killing JOHN WADEY, at Gloucester City, entered on its thirteenth day yesterday, and will probably occupy nearly all this week.

Late on Sunday night two barns, situated on the Bergen Point Plank Road, outside of Jersey City, owned by EDWARD BRAMHALL, were set on fire by an incendiary and burned to the ground. The loss is about $1,000, on which there is a small insurance.

The new edifice of the Sixth Reformed Church congregation of Paterson was dedicated on Sunday afternoon. A large congregation was present and contributed liberally. Rev. J. P. WESTERVELT officiated.

The first public school ever erected by the City of Hoboken was formally opened yesterday morning with appropriate exercises, in which Messrs. CRANE, EDMUNSON, and HOFFMAN, of the Board of Education, and other prominent citizens participated. The building, which is of brick, is situated on Adams-street, and cost $20,000. It is capable of accommodating 600 pupils, and will be presided over by Miss HAMILTON. The public schools hitherto in operation in Hoboken were built by the Stevens estate.

The Legislative Committee, appointed to inquire into the management of the Soldiers' Home, at Newark, as well as the charges brought against the efficacy of the institution, met yesterday in Newark. The officers and Board of Managers were present. Ex-Govs. WARD and OLDEN telegraphed that they were unable to attend. The report of the Superintendent, Capt. WACKENSHAW, states the number of inmates at present to be 136, while 149 outsiders are receiving relief. Since the inauguration of the Home, in 1866, 1,998 soldiers have been admitted. The total number of deaths during the same period is 100. Of the number of inmates, sixty-six are on the sick list, being sufferers from diseases contracted during the war. The petition to the Legislature for the suppression of the Home alleges that it is but a nursery for indolent and intemperate characters.

A man named HITCHCOCK, employed in FARMER's trunk factory in Newark, had a narrow escape from a terrible death yesterday. He was caught in the belting of some machinery and before he was extricated his entire clothing was completely torn from his person and converted into ribbons. He escaped with a few bruises.

JOSHUA CUSHING and ABSALOM VAN TASSEL, owners of the sloop *Hercules*, have been arrested and committed to the Monmouth County Jail, at Freehold, on a charge of having on board a quantity of castings which had been stolen from MAGGS' brick-yard at Keyport. The vessel containing the stolen property was partly laden with iron, and was ice-bound on the Raritan River.

Capt. HENNING, the Elizabeth Health Inspector, was obliged to perform the disagreeable duty of digging a grave and burying a lad named MARTIN, who died of the small-pox on Saturday. The city undertakers declined their services, and no one could be found to even assist in lowering the body in the grave.

The insane man, EDWARD DE GRAU, who attempted to commit suicide in the Newark City Prison, on Sunday, by opening an artery, was yesterday removed to St. Michael's Hospital, through the request of a brother-in-law from Madison, who became aware of his condition by reading the papers. The unfortunate man had been wandering for many days through this State and New-York.

The State Superintendent of Public Schools has decided that two trustees may contract for the building of a school-house without the consent of a third, provided the inhabitants, by a vote, show they desire the building.

The Germans of Newark are making preparations to glorify the advent of peace to Faderland, and the prowess of the German legions.

The reports recently published giving the circumstances of the "murder" of Mrs MURRAY, in Paterson, are so exaggerated and untruthful that the friends of the victim are daily annoyed by crowds of persons inquiring whether or not she still survives. It may be stated, to correct the public misapprehension, that not only is the lady in no danger, but that her physicians have never for a moment had any fears concerning her safety. Her wounds are only slight. Her assailant is in jail.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The following official order has been issued:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 4, 1871.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 12.—The following transfers of troops are made, and the movements will take place under the direction of the Department Commanders where the troops are now stationed:

First—A regiment of infantry, the one that can be best spared, and which has served longest on the frontier, is transferred from the Department of the Platte to the Department of the South, to proceed by rail to Louisville, Ky., to report for assignment to the Department Commander.

Second—The Seventh Cavalry from the Department of the Missouri to the Department of the South; eight companies to proceed by boat from Fort Leavenworth to Louisville, Ky., and the other four companies to follow by the same route as soon as they can be spared.

Third—The Sixth Cavalry from the Department of Texas to the Department of the Missouri; six companies to march as early as possible, and the other six companies to follow as soon as they can be relieved by other cavalry now serving in the same Department; this regiment to march to Fort Sill, in the Indian country, and thence to such point, and by such routes, as the Commanding-General of the Department of the Missouri may order.

Fourth—The school of instruction for light artillery at Fort Reilly, Kansas, will be discontinued, and the batteries distributed to the head-quarters of their respective regiments, where the instruction and practice will be continued under the immediate supervision of their respective Colonels. Battery K, First Artillery, with guns, horses and equipment complete, will be shipped from Fort Leavenworth by boat to Pittsburg, thence by rail to Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor, or such other fort as may be appointed as head-quarters of the First Artillery. Battery A, Second Artillery, will turn in their battery and equipment at the arsenal at Fort Leavenworth, and their horses to the Quartermaster's Department for issue to the Seventh Cavalry, and will proceed by rail to the Presidio, San Francisco, where the Department Commander will cause the battery to be re-equipped, and mounted as a four-gun battery. Battery C, Third Artillery will be sent by boat to Louisville, Ky., and thence by rail to Charleston, S. C., which will be made the head-quarters of the Third Artillery, to which point Col. Geo. W. Getty will proceed and take post, subject to the orders of the Commanding-General of the Department of the South. Battery B, Fourth Artillery, will proceed from Fort Leavenworth by boat to Parkersburg, W. Va., or Belair, Ohio, and thence by rail to Fort McHenry, Md., the head-quarters of that regiment.

The officers in command of the seseveral Departments will report from time to time, by letter or telegraph, to the Commanding-General of the Departments to which they are hereby assigned, their routes and movements, so that suitable arrangements may be made for their supplies.

By command of Gen. SHERMAN.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

Commander Truxton is ordered to the Boston Navy-yard as Inspector of Ordnance, relieving Commander Bradford, who is placed on waiting orders. Commander Barrett is detached from ordnance duty at the New-York Navy-yard and placed on waiting orders.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, March 6.—American Securities opened quiet and steady, and closed easier. Stocks closed quiet and steady. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
Consols for account	91¾	91⅝	91⅝
United States 5-20s, '62	92¼	92¼	92
United States 5-20s, '65, old	91½	91½	91¼
United States 5-20s, '67	90⅞	90¾	90¾
United States 10-40s	90	90	89¾
Ill. Cen. Railroad Shares	109½	....	109½
Erie Railroad Shares	19	....	19
At. & Gt. W. R. R. Shares	30	....	30

FRANKFORT, March 4.—United States Five-twenty bonds closed at 97½ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, March 6—4 P. M.—COTTON—The market opened flat and irregular, and closed dull, with a downward tendency. Middling Uplands opened and closed barely at 7¼d., and Middling Orleans at 7½d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for export and speculation. Sales of Cotton on ship named at sea from Mobile, and also on ship at Mobile, not sailed, at 7 1-16d. for Middling. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay for three weeks to March 4, have been 20,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 10s. 10d.@11s. 5d. ₽ cental for the lowest grades of No. 1 to the highest grades of No. 2 new Red Western Spring; Red Winter, 11s. 8d. Corn, 36s. 3d. ₽ quarter for new. Oats, 3s. 4d. ₽ bushel. PROVISIONS—Pork, 93s. 6d. ₽ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. PRODUCE—Turpentine, 37s.@37s. 6d. ₽ cwt.

LONDON, March 6—4½ P. M.—LINSEED-OIL, £33 5s. ₽ ton. CLOVER-SEED, 57s.@58s. ₽ cwt. for American Red. Calcutta LINSEED, 62s.@63s. TALLOW opened active at 45s. ₽ cwt.

THE COTTON MOVEMENTS.—LIVERPOOL, March 5.—Arrived, bark *Amoy*, from Norfolk Feb. 10, with 1,571 bales of Cotton; bark *Countess Duchatel*, from New-Orleans Jan. 27, with 1,034 bales of Cotton; ship *F. P. Sage*, from New-Orleans Jan. 21, with 3,560 bales of Cotton; brig *Clifton*, from Galveston Jan. 2, with 430 bales of Cotton; ship *Peckfooton Castle*, from New-Orleans Jan. 27, with 3,115 bales of Cotton; bark *Mary G. Reed*, from Savannah Feb. 2, with 1,794 bales of Cotton.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, March 6.—COTTON easier; Middling, 14¼c.@14⅜c.; gross receipts, 1,170 bales; exports, coastwise, 88 bales; sales, 325 bales; stock, 14,790. FLOUR quiet, and firm for all grades; Howard-street Superfine, $5 50@$6 12½; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 25; do. Family, $7 50@$9; City Mills Superfine, $5 50@$7 75; do. Extra, $6 75@$8 25; do. Family, $8 50@$11; Western Superfine, $5 50@$6; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 25; do. Family, $7 37½@$8 50. WHEAT firm, prices entirely unchanged; Choice White, $2 05@$2 15; Fair to Prime, $1 60@$1 90; Prime to Choice Red, $1 90@$2 15, Fair to Good, $1 55@$1 75; Common, $1 30@$1 50; Ohio and Indiana, $1 60@$1 65; Pennsylvania, $1 55@$1 60. CORN active; White Southern, 84c.@87c.; Yellow Southern, 81c.@82c. OATS dull at 59c.@60c. RYE, 95c.@$1 05. Mess PORK quiet, $22 50. BACON steady; Shoulders, 9¾c.@10c.; Rib Sides, 11¾c.@12c.; Clear Rib, 12¼c. HAMS, 17½c.@18c. LARD quiet at 13¼c.@13½c. WHISKY nominal at 91c.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 6.—COTTON nominally lower. FLOUR steady; choice Superfine Winter, $6; Extra Winter, $6@$6 25; Double Extra, $6 50; Treble Extra, $6 75@$7 25. WHEAT—Iowa Spring at $1 37½; Fall prime to choice Red, $1 55@$1 66. CORN firm; Mixed, in bulk, 50c.@51c.; Yellow, 52c.@53c.; No. 2 White, 51c. OATS dull; No. 2 at 50c., in sacks at 54c.@56c. BARLEY quiet, $1 12½ for choice Iowa. RYE declining, at 90c. for Prime. WHISKY dull at 87½c. TOBACCO firm. HEMP nominal. BAGGING unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet. PORK, $21 50; Loose Bulk Sides and Clear Rib Sides at 10¾c. BACON—Shoulders at 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c.@12¾c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 15½c.@16¾c. LARD, retailing, 12½c.@12¾c. HOGS lower at $6@$6 75. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour and 22,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 14c. FLOUR firm and scarce; advance asked but none established; Family, $6 50@$6 75. WHEAT out of the market; higher prices anticipated; $1 40 offered, $1 42 asked. CORN in good demand at full prices; sales at 57c. RYE firm and in fair demand at $1@$1 05. OATS steady and in moderate demand at 50c.@52c. BARLEY advancing and in fair demand at 95c.@$1 03, the latter for very choice. Mess PORK dull and drooping; sales 370 bbls. at $21 75. LARD dull; holders unwilling to concede; sales at 12¼c.@12½c. Bulk MEATS dull and drooping; asking, for Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib, 9¾c.; Clear Sides, 10c.@10¼c. BACON dull and drooping; asking, for Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib, 11c.; Clear Sides, 11½c.; Clear Rib at 11c. WHISKY quiet and unchanged; asking, 85c.; sales at 84c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—COTTON dull; Middling Upland, 15c.@15¼c.; do. Orleans, 15½c.@15¾c. CLOVER-SEED in fair demand and unchanged. TIMOTHY, $6 25@$6 50. FLAX-SEED unchanged. FLOUR less active; holders firm; Superfine, $5 25@$5 50; Extras, $5 75@$6; Iowa and Minnesota Extra Family, $6 75@$7 50; Pennsylvania do., $6 50@$7 [illegible] Indiana and Ohio $7@$7 75. WHEAT in fair dem[illegible]; Red Western, $1 50@$1 55; White, $1 75@$1 8[illegible]. RYE dull at $1 03. CORN in good demand; Yellow [illegible] OATS quiet at 64c. COFFEE firm; Rio, 14c.@15½c., gold. SUGAR dull at 8¼c.@8¾c. for Refining [illegible] Cuba. MOLASSES very quiet. PROVISIONS dull, [illegible] buyers and sellers apart. PETROLEUM dull; Cr[illegible] 18¼c.; Refined, 24½c.@24¾c. WHISKY dull; We[illegible] Western iron, 92½c.

CHICAGO, March 6.—FLOUR—Spring Extras firm and quiet at $5 50@$6. WHEAT—No. 2 quiet at $1 26@$1 27 [illegible] changed, [illegible] seller April; afternoon steady and unchanged. CORN—No. 2 quiet at 51¼c., cash 53½c., seller April; afternoon quiet and unchanged. OATS quiet and steady at 52c. RYE quiet at 82c. BARLEY firmer at 77c. HIGHWINES quiet at 86c. PROVISIONS firmer and quiet. Mess PORK, $21 25, cash. LARD, 12½c., cash. Dressed HOGS dull at $7 70@$7 75. Live HOGS dull at $6 25@$6 75. CATTLE quiet at $5@$6 12½c. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bushels Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, March 6.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,100 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm but quiet; sales, 3 cars; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at $1 54@$1 55. CORN dull; sales, 2 cars at 86c. OATS held at 60c. for Western. BARLEY held at $1 for Prime up-lake Canada. RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN-MEAL—$1 85 for Bolted; $1 75 for Unbolted, ₽ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $25. SHIP-STUFFS, $26@$28; Middlings, $30@$33 ₽ ton. HIGHWINES, 91c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 70c.; to New-York, 60c.; to Albany, 52c. Mill-feed to Boston, $7; to New-York, $6; and to Albany, $5 20 ₽ ton.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 6.—In store and afloat—Wheat, 428,000 bushels; Corn, 5,000 bushels; Oats, 171,000 bushels; Barley, 156,000 bushels; Rye, 51,000 bushels; Peas, 1,300 bushels; Rye-malt, 25,000 bushels; Barley-malt, 187,000 bushels. FLOUR steady; Rye Flour, $5 50. WHEAT dull; 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 46. CORN firm; sales, 15 cars New at 72½c.@73c., on the track. OATS dull; sales, 900 bushels Western at 58c., in store. RYE, BARLEY and PEAS neglected. SEEDS quiet and unchanged. PORK dull; $21 50@$22. LARD dull at 13¼c. HIGHWINES nominally 90c.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 6.—TOBACCO active; sales, 208 hhds. common to good Lugs at $5 40@$6 25; low to good Leaf, $7 50@$17 75. COTTON declining; Middling at 13¾c. FLOUR firm; Extra Family, $6 25. GRAIN firm. CORN, sacked and shelled, 68c. PROVISIONS firmer. Mess PORK at $21 75. Bulk MEATS quiet; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear-rib Sides, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10½c. BACON steady—9c. for Shoulders, 11¼c. for Clear-rib Sides, and 11½c. for Clear Sides, packed. LARD—Tierce, 12¼c.; kegs, 13¾c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 16c., plain, 14c. packed. WHISKY quiet at 84c.

MEMPHIS, March 6.—COTTON panicky; difficult to give accurate quotations; receipts, 2,174 bales; shipments, 4,181 bales. FLOUR firm at $6@$9. CORN steady at 72c.@74c. OATS steady at 64c. LARD dull and unchanged. PORK dull at $23. BACON unchanged. Bulk MEATS drooping; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c.

MILWAUKEE, March 6.—FLOUR firm; Extra Spring, $5 62½@$6. WHEAT, CORN, RYE, OATS and BARLEY unchanged. Mess PORK, $20 50. Dressed HOGS, $8. RECEIPTS—1,090 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 6.—WHEAT—Market depressed; sales, 1 car No. 2 Amber State, $1 67, and 10 cars do. at $1 71, seller 21 days. RYE quiet. CORN steady; sales, 1 car Mixed Western at 83c. BARLEY inactive; sales, 500 bags six-rowed State at $1 09, at Central Depot. OATS steady at 68c.@70c.

TOLEDO, March 6.—FLOUR firm and in fair demand. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Red Wabash at $1 44; No. 2 do. at $1 40. CORN advancing; High Mixed, 61½c.; Low do., 60c. OATS advancing; No. 1 at 56½c. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 6.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 14c.@14¼c.; net receipts, 29,794 bales; gross, 29,910 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,095 bales; to Bremen, 3,330 bales; to Amsterdam, 837 bales; to Vera Cruz, 419 bales; coastwise, 1,431 bales; sales, 6,000 bales; stock, 291,598 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 6.—COTTON easier; Middling, 13¾c.@14c.; net receipts, 1,995 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,426 bales; to the Continent, 14 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 31,571 bales; exports, coastwise, 825 bales.

MOBILE, March 6.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 13¾c.; net receipts, 1,908 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,515 bales; coastwise, 325 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 23,941 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 6.—COTTON dull and depressed; accurate quotations cannot be given; Middling, 13¾c.; net receipts, 2,886 bales; exports coastwise, 2,422 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 86,123 bales.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 6.—WHEAT firmer; No. 1 Red at $1 43; No. 2 Red held at $1 38@$1 39. CORN firmer; Mixed at 66c. OATS at 57c. PETROLEUM—Crude, nothing doing; Refined dull at 22c.@22½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 6.—TURPENTINE—Spirits firm at 50c.; Crude unchanged. RESIN—Strained active at $2 20. TAR unchanged. COTTON dull and drooping.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 6.—COTTON dull; holders show no disposition to press sales; Middling, 13¾c.@13⅞c.; receipts, 400 bales; sales, 215 bales.

GALVESTON, March 4.—COTTON declining; good ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 1,803 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 58,299 bales.

NORFOLK, March 6.—COTTON dull; Low Middling, 13c.; net receipts, 2,328 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,741 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 4,207 bales.

BOSTON, March 6.—COTTON dull; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 490 bales; gross, 2,750 bales; sales, 450 bales; stock, 9,000 bales.

GALVESTON, March 6.—COTTON flat; Good Ordinary, 12¼c.@12½c.; net receipts, 1,142 bales; exports, coastwise, 8 bales; stock, 59,432 bales.

WILMINGTON, March 6.—COTTON dull; Middling, 13¼c.; net receipts, 192 bales; exports, coastwise, 592 bales; sales, 30 bales; stock, 4,603 bales.

DETROIT, March 6.—FLOUR firm. WHEAT steady; Extra at $1 56; No. 1 at $1 49.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Cimbria	March 7	New-York	Hamburg.
City of Baltimore	March 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Wyoming	March 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Russia	March 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Parthia	March 9	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Antwerp	March 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Rhein	March 11	New-York	Bremen.
Denmark	March 11	New-York	Liverpool.
India	March 11	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA, &C.

Tybee	March 8	New-York	St. Domingo.
Columbia	March 9	New-York	Havana.
City of Merida	March 9	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Foreign Mails Close at Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For Europe, via Plymouth and Hamburg, by the *Cimbria*, at 11½ A. M. A supplementary mail, for *paid* letters only, on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, until 1½ P. M.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Wyoming*, at 12 M. A supplementary mail, for *paid* letters only, on pier 46 North River, until 2 P. M. For Porto Platta, San Domingo, Samana, &c., by the *Tybee* at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 8:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....6:25 | Sun sets......5:58 | Moon rises...6:42
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..7:52 | Gov. Island...8:41 | Hell Gate..10:03

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, March 6.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Delamotte, Liverpool via Halifax, J. G. Dale; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ships Knight of Snowdon, (Br.,) Richardson, Liverpool, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Hudson, Pratt, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Hitterdal, (Nor.,) Torrense, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.; Abbie Thomas, (Br.,) Raymond, Amsterdam, Boyd & Hincken; Argentine, Atwood, Cadiz, S. C. Loud & Co.; Horace Beals, Blankenship, Seville, S. L. Merchant & Co.; Idaho, Richardson, Cienfuegos, Tucker & Lightbourne.

Brigs Catherine, (Dan.,) Clausen, Las Palmas, Funch, Edye & Co.; Sarah A. Holbrook, (Dan.,) Tooker, St. Thomas, Peniston & Co.; Fidelia, White, Caibarien, Miller & Houghton; Aroostook, Bryant, Caibarien, Miller & Houghton; Union Star, (Br.,) Merriam, St. Johns, N. F., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Alice M., (Br.,) Corning, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Julia Lingley, (Br.,) Pratt, St. Marys, Ga., Heney & Parker; L. N. Kimball, Lunt, St. Marys, Ga., Lunt Bros.

Schrs. Frank Jameson, Jameson, Sisal, Marcial & Co.; Abbie H. Brown, Brown, Baracoa, B. J. Wenberg; Mary M., Murray, Baracoa, B. J. Wenberg; Royal Arch, (Br.,) Cassidy, St. Johns, N. F., George H. Brewer; A. C. Buckley, Buckley, Indianola and Lavacca, Evans, Ball & Co.; Vraie, Mason, Charleston, Evans, Ball & Co.; Mattie E. Taber, Aldrich, Washington, D. C.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Saida, (Br.,) Masters, London Feb. 8, via Cowes 13th, with mdse. and 31 passengers, to Howland & Aspinwall. Has had strong N. W. and S. W. gales the entire passage.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Waldon, Boston, with mdse. to W. H. Dimmock.

Steam-ship William P. Clyde, Parker, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. to Washington & Co.

Steam-ship Pelican, Smith, Lewes, Del., with mdse. to New-York and Delaware Steam-ship Co.

Ship St. Mark, Wood, Callao Nov. 30, with guano to Hobson, Huertado & Co.—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co. Passed Cape Horn Dec. 29, experiencing very light weather off the Cape, being becalmed 2 ds. in sight of it; crossed the equator Feb. 4 in lon. 33 21; has had thick weather with strong S. W. winds from Bermuda, and N. E. gales off the coast; took pilot Feb. 5 off Fire Island from pilot-boat G. W. Blunt, No. 11; Feb. 14, lat 12 51, lon. 49 05, saw a large spar, like a ship's lower mast, heel up, projecting 10 or 15 feet above water.

Ship P. G. Blanchard, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Bletben, Callao Dec. 1, via Hampton Roads March 4, with guano to Hobson, Huertado & Co.—vessel to Carver & Barnes. Passed Cape Horn Dec. 28 and crossed the equator Feb. 4, in lon. 35. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Ship Cleopatra, (Aust.,) Druscovich, Trieste 94 ds., via Cagliari Dec. 30, with mdse. to Dutilh & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 25, and since had strong westerly gales.

Ship Nightingale, (of Boston,) Sparrow, Hong Kong Nov. 30, with mdse. to Samuel G. Reed & Co. Is anchored on the Bar.

Bark James Welsh, (of Belize, Hon.,) Hammond, St. Pierre, Martinique, 15 ds., with sugar to T. T. & F. A. Dwight. Has had fine weather the entire passage, and been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras. The schr. Phebe Newton sailed Feb. 17 for Baracoa, to load for New-York.

Bark Witch of the Tees, (of London,) Barclay, Canton Sept. 20, via Table Bay, Jan. 4, with mdse. to Heinemann & Payson—vessel to Peabody, Willis & Co. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Jan. 1, and crossed the equator Feb. 1 in lon. 31. Has had fine weather up to the coast, and thence heavy weather.

Bark Savannah, (of St. John, N. B.,) Knowlton, Shields 60 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather; has been 10 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Bark Fleetwing, West, New-Orleans Jan. 27, with mdse. to master.

Brig Athalaska, (of Digby, N. S.,) Saugenburg, Inagua 10 ds., with salt to Darrell & Nash—vessel to J. A. Horsey.

Schr. J. Morton, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Smith, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar and melado to order—vessel to master. Has had rough weather the entire passage, and been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras; sld. in co. with bark Sattelite for New-York.

Schr. Rhoda Holmes, Bragg, Darien, Ga., 10 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. J. S. Weldon, Crowell, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. S. Lane, Kimball, Mystic, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. N. Huddell, Townsend, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. G. Ireland, White, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. L. Crocker, Thrasher, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Charleston, Brown, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Katie J. Hoyt, Parker, New-Haven, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. E. J. Keratry, Meredith, Boston, for Washington, D. C.

Schr. John Comstock, Kinney, New-London, with fish to Chas. Rogers.

Schr. Nathaniel Holmes, Northam, Mystic, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Senator Grimes, Butler, Portland 12 ds., with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke & Co.

Schr. Chillion, Higgins, Portland 8 ds., with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke & Co.

Schr. P. M. Small, Higgins, Providence, for Tangier.

Schr. Josephine, Baylis, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Adriana, Baker, Westport, Me., with lumber to Cross & Austin.

Schr. Minguas, Heany, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Emma F. Chase, Megathlin, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. J. Maxfield, May, Brunswick, Ga. 8 ds., with lumber for Fall River.

Schr. Romp, Wallace, Georgetown, D. C., for Bridgeport.

Schr. Florence, Parker, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. L. B. Wing, Bosce, Philadelphia.
Schr. Emma G. Graham, Eaton, Philadelphia.
Schr. Mary J. Fisher, Lewis, Philadelphia.
Schr. John Cadwallader, Collins, Philadelphia.
Schr. John Strupp, Crawford, Philadelphia.
Schr. Sallie Godfrey, Godfrey, Philadelphia.
Schr. Vashti Sharp, Sharp, Philadelphia.
Schr. Violet, Holmes, Virginia.
Schr. Jessie Williamson, Lee, Virginia.
Schr. Anne E., Gibbs, Baltimore.
Schr. Horizon, Rogers, New-London.
Schr. Lucy Jones, Huntly, Fall River.
Schr. Thos. Jefferson, Ferris, Cold Spring.
Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Flynn, Cold Spring.
Schr. J. S. Rose, Paul, Taunton.
Schr. Pointer, Mills, Providence.
Schr. Lottie, Willard, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Jed Frye, Flagner, Providence.
Schr. Rachel Vanneman, Nickerson, Providence.
Schr. Solomon, Washburn, Jones, Taunton.
Schr. Isabella, Crane, Taunton, for Elizabethport.
Schr. S. A. Falconer, Wilson, Southport.
Schr. Catacan, Hamlin, New-London, for Tangier.
Schr. C. C. Smith, Nickerson, Mystic.
Schr. P. S. C. Vought, Everett, Northport.
Schr. Texas, Champlin, Norwich, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Yarmouth, Sears, Hyannes, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Sarah Jane, Bennett, Sag Harbor.
Schr. Maggie Cummins, Jones, New-Haven.
Schr. R. S. Hodgdon, Hall, New-Haven.
Schr. Geo. R. Kimball, Hall, New-Haven.
Schr. Cornelia, Kearney, New-London.
Schr. White Cloud, Davis, New-London.
Schr. Minnie Kinnie, Mott, Philadelphia.

WIND—Sundown, heavy N. W.; cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 6.—Arr. steamers George Appold, from Baltimore; Norman, from Philadelphia; Nereus, from New-York; bark Daniel Webster, from Messina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 6.—Arr. steamers Georgia, from New-York, and Fall River, from Philadelphia; schooner D. B. Everman, from Philadelphia. Sld. ship Muscongus, for Liverpool; bark Eulalia, for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 6.—The pilot-boat Maryland reports as having passed in for Baltimore the bark Paladin; brigs Echo and Francis Jane, from Rio, and schr. J. Taylor, from Charthagena.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 5.—Arr. steam-ship George Washington, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 6.—Arr. steam-ship Herman, Livingston, from New-York; schrs. Grace Gindler, from Boston; Loreta Fish, from Portland; Alexander Young, from Baltimore. Cld. steam-ship Vicksburg, for Boston; ships Alexandra, for Bremen, and Universe, for Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

The pilot-boat J. W. Avery spoke the Nantucket light-ship March 2, the occupants of which wished to be reported all well.

Spoken.

March 2, lat. 36 11, lon. 79 47, brig Wm. Robinson, from Caibarien, for Philadelphia.

Jan. 15, lat. 34 22, lon. 22 27, ship Calcutta, from Liverpool, for Aden, 52 ds. out.

Foreign Ports.

At Inagua, Feb. 23, brigs Cora, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) and Anna, (of Canning, N. S.,) for Boston, ldg.

At St. Pierre, Martinique, Feb. 18, brig Black Swan, for Boston in 2 ds.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, March 6.—The Inman steam-ship City of Brooklyn, New-York for Liverpool, arrived today.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
565 and 567 Broadway, New-York,
INVITE ATTENTION TO A NEW AND VERY FINE FULL-PLATE
Waltham Watch,
BEARING THE TRADE-MARK, "AMERICAN WATCH CO., CRESCENT-ST."
THIS WATCH IS MADE IN THE BEST MANNER, HAVING ALL THE RECENT IMPROVEMENTS, AND IS SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED TO BUSINESS MEN AND CONSTANT TRAVELERS. IT IS OFFERED AT A VERY LOW PRICE, AND IS BY FAR THE BEST FULL-PLATE WATCH MADE IN THIS COUNTRY.

OPENING NOTICE.
McGIBBON & CO.,
AT THEIR NEW STORE,
172 Fifth-av., cor. 22d-st.,
WILL OPEN MONDAY, MARCH 6, WITH A SPLENDID STOCK.
FAMILY LINENS
AT POPULAR PRICES.
FURNITURE COVERINGS
IN SILK AND WORSTED.
Lace Curtains,
Wood and Gilt Cornices.
WE CALL ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR SUPERB LINE OF
FRENCH CRETONNES,
NEW DESIGNS.
HOSIERY,
AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK.
No. 172 Fifth-av., one block below Fifth-avenue Hotel.

BROOKS BROTHERS,
CORNER OF
CHERRY AND CATHARINE STS.,
SPECIAL SALE
OF ALL KINDS OF
BOYS' CLOTHING,
AT HALF PRICE
DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS.

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.'S
SILVER-PLATED WARE.
A CAREFULLY-SELECTED STOCK OF THESE JUSTLY CELEBRATED GOODS FOR SALE BY
Gilman Collamore,
SUCCESSOR TO G. COLLAMORE & CO.; IMPORTER OF AND DEALER IN
FINE FRENCH AND ENGLISH CHINA, GLASS, &C.
No. 731 Broadway, N.Y.

BROOKS BROTHERS,
UNION-SQUARE,
WILL OFFER FOR SALE DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, AT THE STORE CORNER OF
CHERRY AND CATHARINE STS.
THEIR SURPLUS STOCK OF
CLOTHING,
AT HALF PRICE.

THE MILTON GOLD JEWELRY
ANSWERS EVERY PURPOSE OF PURE GOLD, EXCEPT IN VALUE.
THE COMPANY GUARANTEES THEIR GOODS TO
Wear the Same as Gold,
and always to retain their color, and stand the test of the strongest acids.
They defy even the best jewelers in America to tell their goods from gold in any way except by weight.
The COMPANY has rented a store temporarily at
NO. 751 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE,
for the purpose of introducing their goods in America. The first day of sale will be on
WEDNESDAY, March 8.
The agent in America for the Milton Gold Jewelry will adopt
THE POPULAR
ONE DOLLAR PLAN
for the sale of these goods, in order to bring them at once within the reach of all classes.
The Milton Gold Jewelry within the last year has had an immense sale in England and France, and is worn by the aristocracy and nobility of Europe, and is fast taking the place of the Gold Jewelry that has heretofore been worn.
The goods are of the most elegant patterns, and of the very latest styles. Some of them are beautifully chased, engraved, enameled, &c.
The assortment comprises all articles of jewelry—bracelets, sets, ladies' and gents' pins, rings, seals, lockets, pencils, sleeve-buttons, shirt-studs, chains, &c.
The Company are now negotiating for a building in Union-square, where they intend to open a permanent place of business the 1st of May.
THE MILTON GOLD JEWELRY
was sold for four years in London by many of the leading jewelers of that city for pure gold before the secret was discovered. These goods so closely resemble the genuine that the English Government enacted a law making it a criminal offense to sell this jewelry unless it was marked on the cards or tags "Milton Gold," so that purchasers could not be deceived in reference to what they were buying.
There is now a large amount of spurious English coin in circulation, made of the Milton Gold. The only means by which it can be detected is by weight, so it can be seen from that fact that the article must be an exact imitation.
We request our American friends to come and examine our Goods. We feel satisfied that they will give the same satisfaction in the United States that they have given in England and France.
THE CHOICE OF
ANY ARTICLE FOR ONE DOLLAR !
SHOP No. 751 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE,
WILL BE OPEN ON
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8.
Respectfully,
MILTON GOLD JEWELRY CO.

JAY COOKE, M'CULLOCH & CO.,
No. 41 Lombard-st., London.
Bills of Exchange
ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
Commercial Credits,
Cable Transfers,
CIRCULAR LETTERS
FOR TRAVELERS.
Available in all parts of the world. We allow interest on deposits of coin and currency, and checks on us pass through the Clearing-house.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
NO. 20 WALL-ST.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE
SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY
DR. S. N. MARSH,
At MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 32 East 14th-st., (third door from University-place.) Instruments for all physical deformities properly made and carefully adjusted, and satisfaction guaranteed.
Ladies' silk elastic belts, elastic stockings, abdominal supporters, pile instruments, ladies', gents' and children's shoulder braces, suspensory bandages, crutches, &c., &c.
MARSH & CO. still continue their office at No. 2 Vesey-st. Private rooms and competent females to wait upon ladies at BOTH OFFICES, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING
PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 6, 1871.

Proposals, sealed, and indorsed on envelope "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, the 9th inst., for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

2,000 gallons molasses, (¼ in ½ barrels.)
50,000 lbs. salt water soap, naval standard.

Bidders are referred to the officer in charge at the navy-yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD, Pay-master,
United States Navy.